THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9456

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 2nd December 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship *Carnatic*, of 600 Tons. *John Brodie*, Commander, has superior accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, she will sail *positively* about the middle of January and will call on the Coast if inducement offers, for plans of her Cabins &c. &c. apply to.

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd December, 1837.

FOR LONDON, the Ship *Asia*, of 550 Tons, *F. J. Stead, R. N.* Commander, will sail for that port about the 15th instant, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Captain *Stead*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*—Bombay, 2nd December, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. BAX H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; will sail on the 15th inst. has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to GREY AND Co.
Rampart Row, 2nd Dec., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Lady *Feversham*, 500 Tons, *George Webster*, Commander, will sail about the 25th December, calling on the coast if inducement offers,—has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon. For passage apply to the Captain at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, where plans of her accommodations may be had.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co
Dady's Building, 2nd December, 1837

FOR LIVERPOOL The New Fast sailing *Barque "John Knox" John Thompson* Commander, will have quick despatch,

For Freight &c. apply to
DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.
Dady's Building, 2nd Dec., 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The new Ship *Berkshire*, 600 Tons, Captain *John Clarkson*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive shortly and will be dispatched early in January. For Passage apply to, Messrs. *Remington, and Co.*

FOR LONDON.—*The Triumph*, 600 Tons, *Captain Thomas Green*, having spacious accommodations for Passengers, is expected to arrive in December, and will be dispatched in January.—For Passage apply to *Messrs. Remington and Co.*

FOR LIVERPOOL to sail about the 26th December the New Ship *Urania, Edward Noakes*, master. She has good accommodations and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to
GEORGE S. KING.
Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Ship *Frances, Charles Heath*, Commander, will sail on the 20th Inst., has roomy accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For Passage apply at the Office of *Higginson and Cardew, Rampart Row*,—Bombay 2nd December, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The British built Ship *Orleana*, 650 Tons, *A. Cameron*, Master, has good poop accomodation for a few passengers will sail about 10th December.—Apply on board or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.*—Bombay 2nd December, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The new Schooner PEARL, J. S. BOULTON, Commander, will have immediate despatch: Freight for Opium only, apply to *Cursetjee Cowasjee Esq.*, at his Office, Dady's Buildings.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL *The Princess Charlotte* 509 Tons, *B. Sproule*, Commander has good accommodation for passengers and will sail about the middle of next month, apply to the Captain on board, or at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 2nd November, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, and Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqr. proceeded to England, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain &ca. &ca. &ca. also A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete.

Also a quantity of very old Sherry, Maderia, Lisbon, *Lafitte* Claret, Port Wine, Gin and a few Boxes of Cheroots.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.—Nesbit Lane, 2d December, 1837.

SALE by Auction.—On Wednesday next the 6th Proximo, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, the remains of an Invoice of Colored and Plain engravings, Europe Silk Handkerchiefs, Gown pieces of different descriptions, viz. Palmira, Colored Muslin. Book Muslin &c. &c. Pieces of Grecian Net, Single and Double Cotton Night Caps, Lady's Stockings both Worsted and Silk, Worsted and Leather Hand Gloves, Mole Skin, Musical Boxes, Books, Jams and Jellies, Furniture &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

An Invoice of Hams, Bacon and Pigs Cheeks and at

1 P. M.

A light and best English built Carriage adapted for one horse, and any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 2d December, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday the 11th Dec, next at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction at his Residence, Colaba, the Household Furniture and Property belonging to *Charles Collier Esq.* M. D. (Depy. Inspr. Genl. of H. M's. Hospitals) consisting of Plate, Chairs, Tables, Bedroom and Dressing room Furniture, a Horse and Buggy &c. &c. of which further particulars will hereafter appear.—Nesbit Lane, Dec. 2nd 1837

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have much pleasure in reminding their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz....	.. Rs.	36
2d....Do..Do..in Quarts.. do..	.... "	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry.... do...	.... "	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality, unrivalled in this market. do..	.... "	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 2nd Dec., 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Colour) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood ...at	~~Rs~~	400 per Hhd.
" bottle...."	"	22 per dozen.
" pints...."	"	12 per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.
Nesbit lane, 2nd December, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of superior quality from "*Mendham and Co.*" London Sherry Wine (Gold color) per doz. ~~Rs~~ 18
Old Port Wine..... 18

Terms, Cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.

FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 2nd December, 1837,

THE favourable Opinion now entertained by the public of the quality of Messrs. Elliot and Co's. Pale Ale, of which a small batch is just received per "Gilmore" for sale at 60 Rupees per Hhd. apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee.*—Bombay 2nd Dec. 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned in cases of three dozen each.

Very Superior Pale Sherry—in quarts per dozen..... .....Rs. 22
Do. do. Port Wine—in pints do. 12

The above from the House of H. CAPEL, London.

Terms, Cash and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.—Nesbitt, Lane, 2nd December, 1837.

FRITH AND Co.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Sedical Garette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S, will sell by public auction on Saturday next the 9th instant at his late Residence in Rampart Row.

The Household Furniture and Property of H. ROPER Esq. Proceeded to Europe, consisting of Plate, and Plated ware, among which is a set of handsome Dish covers, Glass &Queen's ware, Hanging Lamps, Wallshades, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, a double barrel gun with percussion and flint locks by Forsyth, a ditto with percussion locks by JOHN MANTON and Son, Iron Treasure chest, Hunting saddles &c. &c. &c.—Bombay, 2d December 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SON'S will sell by public auction on Monday next the 4th instant at their Rooms, the following articles, vizt. Tables, Chairs, Couches, Lamps, Glass and queen's ware, several Cards of fine and coarse Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, fine and coarse Table Cutlery, Razors and straps, coarse Hats, Horn Dressing Combs and a variety of other articles.—Bombay, 2d Dec. 1837.

FOR SALE a Flea Bitten Arab Horse perfectly sound, for particulars Apply to *Framjee Nesserwanjee*—Forbes Street, No. 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Creditors of *Major George Taylor*, are hereby requested to send in without delay the accounts of their claims to *Mr. E C. Morgan*, Attorney at Law, in order that he may take measures to effect an arrangement which he is authorised to propose on *Major Taylor's* behalf.—Dated 1st December, 1837.

BILLS in convenient sets on Messrs. *B. Lopes Dubea & Co. Bordeaux, Geller and Co.* Liverpool; and *Charles Deraux and Co.* London; at 30. and 60. days sight with duplicate Letters of credit and Bills of lading attached for £. 1,500. at the rate of 1*s*. 10. ₱ Rupee.

Apply to AUGUSTE WILLAUME, Military Square.
Bombay 1st Dec. 1836.

WANTED an European female servant, to accompany a family to England, by the overland route. For particulars apply to *Meyajee and Co.*—Meado w Street, 2d December, 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. B. EAST, Minature and Portrait Painter from London, having established himself at this Presidency, requests the support of his friends and the public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature painting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be paid on the first sitting, the remainder on delivery.

All orders and references sent to *Mr. Malvery's*, Circulating Library in Church lane, will meet with prompt attention.

JUST published and ready for delivery.—No. XXVIII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st October 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 2nd Dec, 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 2d December, 1837.

CAPTAIN JAMES BARBER, H. C. S.

LATE OF THE SHIP "CAMBRIDGE."
EAST INDIA ARMY AGENT, AND AGENT FOR PASSENGERS TO INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
No. 4, LEADENHALL STREET.

THE above Agency, having met with support and encouragement, beyond the most sanguine expectation of the Agent at the request of many of his Constituents, Captain Barber has been induced to extend his Establishment, more particularly called for by the present change in the Channel of Intercourse between England and India, and which at no distant period, will become the main Stream of Communication with the Eastern World.

With this conviction it is obvious that an Establishment for general reference, where every information will be given on these points, and facility afforded, is much needed. Captain Barber, for this purpose, has added to his former Establishment a Subscription Agency. One guinea per annum paid in England, or 12 Rupees in India, will entitle Families or individuals to send Packages, Parcels, or Letters &c. for overland conveyance by Steam, or by the Sea route, via the Cape, which will be received, registered, and promptly forwarded, without further charge than for money positively disbursed, the Subscription to be paid in advance.

While numerous parties will avail themselves of the overland route for their own conveyance, as well as for letters, Periodicals, Parcels &c. motives of economy and the great inconvenience will restrain them from burthening themselves with heavy Baggage, Captain Barber has a warehouse to receive any quantity at a moderate charge that may be sent to him, to remain until the Owners shall arrive from India, or to be shipped from England for either of the Presidencies.

Civil and Military Servants on Furlough as well as other Subscribers will also find at this agency a comfortable Reading Room, the latest and best Intelligence from India, as well as an ample supply of English Papers and Periodicals, the arrival and departure of ships, Plans of those about to Sail, with lists of Passengers and Passengers expected. A registry of Servants is kept with their characters, Baggage cleared thro' the Custom House and warehoused if required. Insurance effected, Pay and Pension received, private and Public Business transacted at all the public Offices; and all other matters faithfullly attended to that can be comprised in a general Agency.

SUPPLIES.

Military Appointments and Miscellaneous Supplies obtained direct from the manufacturers at the wholesale prices, as well as Books, Papers, musical Instruments, and sporting Equipments of all kinds, and Captain Barber pledges himself to use the greatest *economy consistent with quality*, and he considers, a moderate charge for his services will be most amply returned by the saving in the prices paid, the selection made, and the expedition with which the order will be executed.

Regimental Messes. The great facility and frequency of communication with the Presidencies of India, and the improved mode of transit from thence generally to the Military Stations, afford to Messes the opportunity of receiving a constant supply, fresh, and good in quality, in place of being subject to an unsatisfactory outlay for trash, possessing none of the properties (but the labels) of the vender's articles whose name they assume. The Agent suggests that he should furnish Invoices with each shipment, and under an annual account, assuming that remittances will be occasionally made and authority given to draw at Christmas for any balance due. His commission on these transactions will be 5 per cent., and if furnished with funds at the time, 2½ per cent. Individual orders must be accompanied by remittance, reference for payment, or authority to draw.

The Agent feels it his duty to draw attention to the difference of cost if remittances accompany the order, instead of instructions to draw. The difference of Exchange averages 12 per cent, commission 2½—14½ per cent.

ON Sale at Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co's*, office 2 Double Barrelled Guns by Purdy price Rs. 500 Cash.—Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1837.

HOUSE TO LET AT THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TO BE LET.—Ready furnished, a comfortable, substantially built House, beautifully situated at Khottagerry on the Neilgherry Hills. The House has a Bungalow attached to it, together with Stables, Cow House, and several out Houses.

Rent moderate, apply to MESSRS. SKINNER, AND CO.
Dady's Building, 2nd December, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON. FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira at Rs. 230 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. Malmsey at Rs. 130 per quarter Cask.
Do. Port at Rs. 20 per dozen, quarts, and Rs. 11 per pints
Do. Pale Sherry at Rs. 16 per dozen.
Do. Brown do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs, 13 per dozen.
Champaign at Rs. 40 per dozen

Also a few superior, well finished, Rifles, Guns, and Pistols.

Terms, Cash,—Rampart Row.— Bombay 2nd Dec., 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. the following Wines.

Superior Orange Brown and Pale Gold Sherry, bottled at Xeres, in 6 dozen cases at.....	22 Rs. per doz.
Orange Brown do. do. in 3 doz. cases at....	18 do. per doz.
Pale do. do, at.....	14 do. per doz.
Champagne (Partridge Eye) in do.....at.	40 do. per doz.
White Hermitage, vintage 1819 at.....	40 do. per doz.
Do,..Do..Do..1827 at..40 do. per doz.	

Dady's Buildings, 2nd Dec., 1837.

BILLS at 60 days sight on Messrs. *Frederick Huth and Co*, London, in convenient sets, may be had at the rate of 1s. | 9d. ₹ ₹ Rupee apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.
Rampart Row, 2nd Dec., 1837.

TWO Neat light Stanhope Buggies, just landed, for sale, Apply to *Cowasjee Jehangeer* at the office of *Messrs. Duncan Gibb, & Co.* Dady's Buildings—Bombay 2nd December, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 25th November 1837.

No. 501.—2nd Lieutenant G. P. Baynes, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to resign his Commission in the Hon'ble Company's service, from the 21st instant.

No. 502.—Lieutenant H. Barr, Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Marine Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Egypt, for one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 503.—The Bayonet Belts, at present in use in the Native Infantry, having been found too short for Men above the ordinary height, a portion of these Belts will in future be made of a greater length; the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct, that whenever these articles are indented for, the number required of the first and second size respectively, be specified.

No. 504.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Brevet Captain Adamson, of His Majesty's 40th Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, and 13th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Lieutenant Diggle, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Presidency, on sick certificate.

Lieutenant T. Dickson, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Diggle from the Station.

Ensign E. Baynes, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Brevet Captain Hobson, on leave to the Presidency.

Lieutenant J. G. Johnson, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter, to that Regiment, from the 29th ultimo.

Ensign H. Vincent, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry to continue to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Johnston, on sick certificate.

Captain J. Pope, and Lieutenant T. T. Christie, the former to act as Mahratta Interpreter, and the latter as Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language to the 17th Regiment N. I. from the date of the departure of Ensign L. Scott, on leave to the Presidency.

Captain J. Pope, of the 17th Regiment N. I. to act as Interpreter to the Left Wing, 1st Regiment Light Cavaly, from the 25th September last.

Captain M. M. Shaw, of the 9th Regiment N. I. to perform the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General of the Northern Division of the Army, during the absence of Lieut. DelHoste, on leave to Bombay

No. 505.—The following promotions are made.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. D. Myine to be Lieutenant, vice McHaffic deceased.—Date of Rank, to be settled hereafter.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign C. P. Leeson to be Lieutenant, vice Fullerton dismissed the Hon'ble Company's Service, by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.—Date of Rank, 15th November, 1837.

No. 506.—Serjeant Thomas Everard, of the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, and now attached to the Police, is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeably to the Provisions of the Government General Order of the 7th January last, on payment of the sum of Rupees three hundred and sixty.

No. 507.—The Commissions of the undermentioned Officers are altered from the 25rd to the 28th April 1837.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Hicks of the 16th Regiment N. I.
Major W. Spratt, of the 4th Regiment N. I.
Captain G. J. Jameson,.....do. do.
Lieut. C. W. Prother,.....do. do.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1837

No. 508.—The following extracts, from letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, are published for general information.

Letter dated 28th July 1837 (No. 38.)

The friends of Sergeant Major John Chamley of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, at your Presidency, having deposited in our treasury, the sums required by the Regulations for his discharge and passage to Europe, we authorize you to grant him his discharge from the Company's Service, and to provide him with the usual Charter Party passage, at the Company's expense.

Letter dated the 28tth July 1837. (No. 40)

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Brevet Colonel Frederick Roome, between September and December next.
Lieut. Col. A. Manson, in September.
Major H. D. Robertson, overland in November.
Captain G. B. Aitchison.
Lieutenant H. Aston.
" G. C. Stockley.
" G. A. Pruen.

2. Major Robertson has been informed, that his Indian Allowances will not commence until he shall have reached the Presidency, or joined the Corps to which he belongs.

3. We have granted extended leave to the following Officers, vizt.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Bellassis, Lieutenant Colonel W. K. Lester, and Major Thomas Leighton.—for six months.

4. Lieutenant James Carr, of the Invalid Establishment, has been placed upon the Retired list.

Letter dated the 23d of August 1837, No. 46)

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, vizt.

Cap'ain David Carstairs,
Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick,
Ensign Duncan Milne,
Surgeon Alexander Tawse,
Veterinary Surgeon T. Hilton,

Letter dated 6th September 1837, (No 43)

The friends of Private James Brook of the European Regiment at your Presidency, having deposited in our treasury the regulated sums for his discharge and passage to Europe, we authorize you to grant him his discharge from the Company's Service and provide him with the usual Charter Party passage at the Company's expense.

No 509.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 23rd instant, to permit Assistant Surgeon White, vaccinator, North West Division of Guzerat, to visit Meywar, on private affairs, with leave of absence for six weeks, from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1837.

No. 102.—The following extract, from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 30th of August last (No. 16) is published for general information.

2nd. We have permitted Lieutenant Charles Parbury, of the Indian Navy, to retire from the Company's Service.

No. 103.—The following arrangements and temporary appointments are confirmed.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr Midshipman Zouch, to the charge of the Margaret Cutter, sent for Treasure to the Coast, 12th September.

Mr. Midshipman Zouch,, from the Margaret Cutter, to the Pownah Pattamar, 13th October.

Mr. Purser Stockham, to be accommodated with a passage in the Amherst, for the Persian Gulf, to rejoin his ship, the "Clive" 16th October.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Winchester, to be accommodated with a passage in the Wardroom of the Amherst, proceeding to join his ship, the Clive, 16th October.

Mr. Midshipman Stevens, to be Acting Lieutenant on board the Hugh Lindsay, 9th October.

Ditto ditto on board the Amherst, 17th October.

Mr. Mipshipman Campbell, to be Acting Lieutenant on board the Amherst, 14th October.

Mr. Midshipman Selby, to the charge of the Schooner Shannon, from 1st December 1836 to 31st January 1837.

Ditto ditto to the Flat Boat Mootnee, from 1st February to 14th March 837.

Ditto ditto to the Pattamar Pownah, as Passenger from the Indus to Bombay, from 15th to the 29th March 1837.

Ditto ditto, in charge of the Pattamar Pownah, from 30th March to 7th October 1837.

BY THE COMMODORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Lieutenant Sharp, proceeding on special duty, to be accommodated with a passage in the Tigris, from 23rd March to the 8th April 1837.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1837.

L. R. Reid Esq. having returned to Bombay, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction his resuming charge of the office of Secretary to Government in the territorial department.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secy to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1837.

Mr. W. W. Bell, first assistant collector of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in charge of the Kurmulla districts.

Mr. E. C. Jones, assiatant collector, to be attached to the sub-collectorate of Nassick, in the room of Mr. A. C. Forbes, who will return to the sudder station.

Lieut. G. Wingate, assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Poona, to be superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan.

Mr. W. H. Bell, to be uncovenanted assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1837.

Mr. N. Kirkland, is re-appointed acting collector of Kaira, and permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, from the date of entering his collectorate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1837.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permiited to proceed into the districts, on deputation, to frame the Jummabundee.

The leave of absence granted, on sick certificate, to Mr. J. Buchanan, assistant to the collector of Tannah, under date the 4th ultimo, has been extended for the further period of one month.

Mr. W. W. Bell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge of the Kurmulla districts, on the 19th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 29th November, 1837.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, first assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence, to remain at the presidency, for fifteen days, from the 28th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Lieutenant G. Fulljames, superintending experiments in boring for water in Guzerat, is allowed to remain on duty at the Presidency, until the 20th proximo.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, is allowed an extension, till the 5th February 1838, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 13th January 1836.

Lieutenant A. Nash, of the engineers, employed on survey duties in the Poona collectorate, is allowed leave of absence, for two months, to proceed to Bolarum.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, acting sub-collector of Broach, has been permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 2nd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 15th instant.... ....Chests		493
Ditto from 23rd instant to this day.....	,,	,,
	Chests	493

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 8th instant.. .....Chests		1.509
Ditto from 9th to the 14th instant..... .... Chests		972
	Chests	2,481

IMPORTED

From the 8th to the 21st instant..... ....Chests		58
Ditto from 22nd to the 28th do.....Chest		15
	Total	73

EXPORTED.

From the 8th to the 21st instant..... .. ....Chests		35
Ditto from the 5th to the 2st instant.....none.		,,
	Total	35

Bombay, 29th November 837. J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

EXCHANGE.

	Buy	Sei
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....		
First five per cent Loan.....		
No. 320, a 1st class.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½	@111½
Third five per cent Loan.....	111¾	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	100½	100½
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight.....		
Ditto at 6 month's sight.....		
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100.....	221½	221
Sovereigns each.....	10¾	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*ate of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Tory	Messrs. Duncan Gibb &Co.	4th December	Liverpool.	
Piedmontise..	Do Aga Mahomed Rayhim & Co..	10th do	Zanzibar...	
Sarah.....	Do W. S. Grey & Co.....	15th do.....	London...	
Asia.....	Do Forbes & Co..... ..	15th do.....	....Do..	
Orleana.....	Do. Dirom. Carter & Co	15th do.....	Liverpool.	
Princess Charlotte....	....Ditto.....	20th do.....	....Do..	
John Knox....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co...	20th do.....	....Do..	
Frances.....	Do. Higginson & Cardwell..	20th do.....	....Do..	StHelena
Lady Feversham.....	Do Diram Carter & Co....	25th do.....	London...	
Urania.....	G. S. King Esq.....	26th do.....	Liverpool-	Ditto.
Gilmore.....	Do Duncan Gibb & Co..	6th January..	London...	Cape.
Boyne.....	Do D. & M. Pestonjee & Co.....	1st week in January....	....Do..	

HIGH WATER TABLE,— 2D DECEMBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	1 45	2 8
Friday.....	2 32	2 59
Sunday.....	3 29	4 2

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. Colonel F. Hickes, 16th Regt. N. I. from Deckan.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. W. Brett, Artillery, to Nugger.
Major Daly, 4th Light Dragoons to Kirkee.
Lieut. Penny, 1st Light Cavalry to Rajcote.
Lieut. Barr, Marine Battalion to Egypt.
Assist. Surg. Pitcairn, M. D. to Suez.
Brigadier Genl. Salter, Staff, to Belgaum.
Capt. A. P. LeMessurier, do. to do.
Major H. D. Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Lieut. Colonel W. Croker, H. M. 16th Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Rutnagherry, on the 25th October, J. A. Lawrence, Esq. Civil Surgeon after a lingering illness, borne with exemplary Christian firmness and resignation.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—none.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29th.—French Ship George Cuvier, T. Techoires, Master, to Allypie.

" 30th.—The East India Company's Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe, Esq. Commander to Suez.

Passengers.—Capt. Haines, I. N. proceeding on duty Capt. and Mrs. Oliphant, and one Child, and a Native Servant, P. Scott, Esq. Two Children, of Capt. Rainsford, and an European Servant, Mr. Maurice Montefiore Joseph, Lieut. G. O. Reeves, Mrs. R. Payne, A. S. Finlay, Esq. and a Native Servant, Lieut. Atkin, Lieut A. Carden, M. D. Hunter, Esq. Capt. Symons, Capt. Allardyce, Lieut. H. Barr, and a Native Servant, C. Collier, Esq. Capt. Coddington, Henry Roper, Esq. and an European Servant.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

STEAMER.—Atalanta,

FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia, Orient, Lady Feversham Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, Urania, James McInroy, Gilmore. and Boyne.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana, Sumdany. Sultana.

FRENCH.—Eleanor.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmonse. and Mahomeedee.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1837.

The Election, which has so lately terminated throughout the United Kingdom, is fraught with such intense interest not only from the violence of political feelings and passions which were evinced during its progress, but also from the subsequent movements of the British population, resulting from the irregularities fraud and perjury which it was compelled to witness, that we cannot avoid again adverting to a struggle which must for some time excite a painful interest from the discussions to which it has given birth. The Reform Bill was to be the panacea for all our evils, it was to secure and maintain the purity of election, the British Constitution by its elective agency was to be resuscitated and restored to all its vaunted purity, and such was to be itsadmirable potency that the influence of bad evil and designing men on the elective franchise was to be simultaneously annihilated. We hailed therefore the reform bill, although it bore a tearing sweeping revolutionary aspect (not from the magnitude only of its innovations, but from the rashness with which these were to be introduced and forced upon us) with a considerable degree of satisfaction, because it promised to have the wholesome and salutary effects which were predicted to us; and we awaited its operation in anxiety and hope, but with some forebodings springing from the premature and sinister birth which had brought it into existence. Little however did we calculate that its fruits would be of that bitter taste we now discover them to be, and that its principal use and advantage would be exhibited in its attaching popularity and power to a revolutionary agitator and an undue excessive and mischievous force and preponderance to a part of the Empire, which had no need of any auxiliaries to the firebrand democracy and sectarianism hatred and antipathies which had so long marked its career with insubordination violence and blood. The insane recklessness of the agitator the craft of the priest and the red hands of their votaries needed not the fresh stimulus of an inordinate political ascendancy, to inflame the pride obstinacy and insolence of the one, to aid the Machiavelian cunning of the second, or to stimulate the intemperate and mad passions of the last. Yet this and all this we fear has been the first fruit and only advantage yet derived from a measure, which might in good and wise hands have had so healing and renovating an operation on the time worn fabric which it was intended ostensibly to remodel or repair. No one who welcomed the dawning of the Reform Bill, no one who saw it precipitated through its different stages, who felt and knew how all opposition to it was overthrown, who heard the popular acclamations which greeted it throughout its progress, would have believed that in four years from its nativity it should have excited so much apprehension, from the mischievous and revolutionary schemes which it had served to maintain and foster, that the majority of the people of England would be driven to enrol themselves as *conservatives* against the tendency of this same act, and the plottings of those whose power and projects it had served so alarmingly to favor. How has this same bill secured the purity of election, how far has it rescued the voter from the undue influence of his landlord or political patron? Ireland can tell this better than any part of the Union. Never we believe in our annals has there been an exhibition of so much intimidation threats bribery and corruption for the purpose of enrolling voters to maintain the political power and pre-eminence of an agitator, who lords it over us and dictates to the other divisions of the kingdom like a Cromwellian arbiter of our destinies. By means of a corrupt majority in Ireland a single man has managed to neutralise entirely the voice of England and Scotland, and to annihilate a conservative majority which a just apprehension of the designs of agitators and demagogues had engendered, At no period of our history we believe has the whole country pressed forward as it is now doing for the purpose of stopping the torrent of corruption, to enable those whose elective franchises have been violated to resist the oppression which has been put upon them, and to assert their independent rights as freemen. Every where, as the public prints inform us, are contributions offered by the people for this purpose, that of restoring to their abused countrymen the elective privilege, which has been mocked at, laughed at and neutralized in their hands by the very men who clamoured so loudly for and descanted so unsparingly upon the benefits of Reform. That a Reform bill was required the warmest opponents of the present one will not deny, but that this should have its due operation its management and guidance must be in other hands than those who have so rashly used that power which it professed to confer on the people, and which a demagogue and revolutionary faction has managed to appropriate and seize upon. It must be in other hands than those, whose management of its provisions has engendered an increasing and active hostility under the name of conservatism to prevent its powers and privileges being perverted to objects never in the contemplation of its framers. The Reform Bill and the great powers it bestows on the people must no longer be wielded by those who have no scruple to use it in such a manner as to make it a bye word for bribery corruption and fraud.

When we cast our eyes about us upon the British possessions in these Eastern Seas and examine the commercial reports of our colonies spread over them, we find that it is not India only that enjoys the advantage at this moment of a flourishing commerce, but that almost every part of our dominions here partakes of the stimulus which a long duration of peace has imparted to the industry and commercial enterprise of mankind. We had the gratification some few numbers since of shewing the astonishing increase of the imports and exports of that splendid and interesting colony New South Wales, which had progressed in a ratio of which modern or ancient times afford scarcely a parallel, and this with all the disadvantage of distance and a system which could in no respect be termed a free one. In this Colony has been exhibited the novel spectacle of immense benefits accruing to and the extraordinary advance in wealth of its society mainly dependent upon and emanating from forced labour. With a most singular and unexampled condition of society too, and with the disadvantage for the greater portion of it's existence of having been considered as a huge prison and its population prisoners, it has exhibited still an advance in prosperity and wealth which has excited the surprise and admiration of foreigners, that our success in colonisation should be so felicitous under such apparently unfavorable circumstances. At the present moment the trade of this important Colony is no longer confined to the mother country, foreigners too are flocking to its shores to participate in the benefits of a flourishing and augmenting commerce. Already for some years past not only have the Americans carried their enterprise to Sydney and made purchases of fine wools for the American market instead of depending as they formerly did almost entirely on England for this article, but the opposite shores of Southern America have manifested an eagerness to open a traffic with the Colonists, and for this purpose several vessels have lately found their way to the coasts of Australia. It is to Ceylon however that we would direct attention, which as well as the Colony of Van Dieman's Land evinces an extraordinary degree of commercial properity, such as was scarcely dreamed of by those who recollect how short a time has elapsed since this Country was the theatre of the closest monopoly with respect to the most important of her exportable articles. All these odious restrictions have we believe been removed, and Ceylon has come into the race with a vigour which astonishes, us considering the cramped and lock-jawed system from which she has at length managed to emancipate herself. We have not room in our present number to enter into details on the commercial prosperity of this Island but must reserve these for another publication.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN,—NOVEMBER 16.

A letter from Mhow dated 1st instant, says 'I have this moment heard the Commissioner at Sehore has detained the 68th; and the 72d, enroute from Saugor hence, has been ordered there also. The Horse Artillery from hence under Captain Geddes proceed direct to Sehore; in case of their being required, there may be a "flare up." Ammunition has been despatched from hence for the corps detained, so you may hear something from that quarter shortly. This will probably detain the 44th Regiment here longer than they expected; they were to have marched on the 15th instant.'—

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 16.

We see by the Advertisements in the first page that two other vessels, the *Ernaad* and *Covendish Bentinck* are up for Judda, Cosseir and Suez—nothing like competition! This route once established it will become the highway to Europe and the supply of vessels will always keep pace with the demand for them. A line of Steamers will soon follow and the distance between Calcutta and London will soon be reduced about one-half.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 17.

The following are the distribution and dates of Opium sale for the ensuing year:—

Chests.		
7,000	2d	January.
2,300	2d	February.
4,000	20th	April.
2,000	20th	May.
3,800	25th	June.
19,100		

When the conditions are published we shall have a few words more to say on the subject.

BENGAL HURKARU.—NOVEMBER 18.

We believe that the report now in circulation that Sir Charles Grey, umqwhile Chief Justice in this country, is about to succeed Mr. Macaulay as fourth Ordinary Member, has considerable pretensions to authencity, and for any thing that appears to the contrary, the Ex-Chief Jus-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

tice will fill the office quite as efficiently as Mr. Macaulay, who nevertheless takes his departure accompanied with the tears and blessings of a grateful population. One very important portion of the labours chalked out by the Law Commission will however not receive the benefit of the experience of Sir Charles Grey. The Commissioners, after a three year's labour have, we are told, delivered themselves of the Criminal code. This work of regeneration has been seen by many persons, and we are informed, that much the best part of it consists in the elaborate and eloquential notes and comments on its various positions, which are from the pen of Mr. Macaulay. We have not yet had an opportunity of inspecting the first-born of the Law Commission ; we live of course in hopes—and considering the remarkable aptitude for the office of Legislators in criminal matters of a Madras and a Bengal Civilian, and a brace of briefless, non-practising Barristers, (the component parts of the commission,) we confess we anticipate considerable pleasure from the perusal of this new code of law. We had understood that it formed part of the instructions to this commission to wander up and down the country, after the fashion of John Doe and Richard Roe, in search of the law, instead of eluding her pursuit, that is to say, *their's* was a roving-commission ; they were to perambulate the country, to observe the customs, and familiarize themselves with the manners, &c., &c. of the natives, for whose benefit they hold their commissions, as concoctors of codes. But with the exception of the solitary visit to the Petty Court, whither the Commissioners went in procession to imbibe experience and law, we are not aware that they have made any peregrinations whatever ; and they might just as well have staid in London, to legislate for India, for any knowledge they have acquired by their voyage hither. They have acquired their information not from their own experience, but from the experience furnished by those officers of Government who have presided *tant vien que mal* over the Criminal Courts in this country, the results of all which experience could have been transmitted to them, just as well had they been in London, as to Calcutta. The Law Commissioners have in point of fact seen not through the medium of their own eyes, but through the eyes of the Company's officer. Whether or not the latter medium be calculated to mislead and whether or not such a mode of taking information be consonant with the scope and intent of their commission, we do not say ; but it does appear to us, that inasmuch as the Civilians furnish all the information, it would have been just as well to have let them codify

We have said that but little of the contents of the new code has transpired. Thus much, however, we are told has got abroad, that the eating of hams and beef, the calling of names, and the performance of any other acts, which in any wise tend to shock the religious prejudices and feelings of any person of any religion whatsoever—that all such acts, words and deeds do by *the* code, constitute a misdemeanour, whereby the person offending is subjected to fine and imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Now it certainly is a wilful offence to the religious feelings of the Hindus to cut the throat of a bullock, and to expose his carcase for sale, ditto to the feelings of the Mussulman, to cause them to carry ham, bacon and roasted pig. We might cite a variety of ditto, dittos, which operation we leave however to the ingenuity of our readers, hoping that they will agree with us in the perfect propriety of preserving by code intact, and in surety from violation, the most absurd and debasing prejudices of the very enlightened classes, in whose favor the learned codifiers exhibit so praiseworthy a tenderness.

CAPT. BURNES' REPORTS.—Copies of a further voluminous set of reports from Capt. Burnes have been added to the contributions of interesting commercial information relative to the countries bordering upon the Indus, for which the Chamber of Commerce is indebted to the liberality of Government. These consist of the following :

On the Commerce of Bhawul Khan's country by Lieutenant Leech of the Bombay Engineers, with valuable particulars of the trade from Shikarpore to Marwar.

On the trade of Bhawulpoor, by Moonshee Mohun Lall.

On the commerce and statistics of Mooltan, by Lieutenant Leech, with other valuable information obtained by that officer on a visit to Mooltan made at the request of Captain Burnes.

On the trade and resources of the Dirajat, by Capt. Burnes, with a sketch of the Caravan routes west of India.

These papers contain a great deal of information which may prove very useful in various ways, but more especially to the enterprising European merchant, who may desire to open connexions with the markets and countries lying on the North West of India. But it would be impossible to give an abstract of the great mass of details which they contain, consisting of the prices of commodities, the quantities produced imported or exported, the names and supposed wealth of the principal merchant, the numbers and classifications of the inhabitants of the principal town, descriptions of routes, monies, weights and measures, rates of carriage, exchange and commission, &c. &c. In all these particulars Lieutenant Leech's reports are remarkably abundant. Mohun Lall's memoir is stated to have been entirely prepared by himself, and is deservedly praised by Capt. Burnes as "not only a highly credit table specimen of attainments on the part of an asiatic, but at the same time a very useful public document." We will make a short extract or two.

"The country now in possession of the Daud potra Chief, tho' in many places arid, produces wheat, barley, gram, sesamum, mush, mâb, mung, jawâre, bâjre, sarshuf, smark, adâs madisk, carrots, turnips, cucumbers of both kinds, brinjals, onions, beetroot, zamin, purd, melon, water melon, apples, mango, lemon, dates, quinces-citron, grapes, roses, Jessamine, Raebet pâlqû lâlâ, gulin punâ, and barg (hundred leaves) Sahubbo. Samak is abundantly consumed in this country on account of the Hindus, who are the major part of the population. They eat it on holy days and especially when they have any fast (bart). It is disposed of at 12 seers per Rupee. The apples, mangoes, and oranges, which grow in the pleasant garden of Bahawulpur are famous in this part of the Country, the former sell at 8 annas per maund, the second 8 seers per Rupee, and the last from 3 to 5 Rupees per maund."

"Bahawlpur is favorably situated for the Trade on the left bank of the Ghara. The Caravans from Khorasan pass through it on their way to Hindustan and Pali, and those of the Panjab on their route to Shikarpur and Haidrabad in Sindh. It can communicate by water with Amritsar, Lodiana, Shyabad, Multan, Miltanpor, Derah Ghaze and Ismailpha, &c. &c. It is celebrated for its silk fabrics and there are about 300 shops of Meanes, each of the shops as I was informed *means* six pairs of Lungis in a month. Tarmor Shahj and Shuja Rhare are made with a mixture of thread and Silk generally used for trowsers by Mussulmans. They are abundantly exported to Khorasan and bought at Bahawulpur from 10 to 30 Rupees per piece which is 9 yards in length. Gulbudan is not so good as that of Duyb Ghazi Khan, though it equals Tarmor Shahi in length and price—It is sent to Sindh for trowsers. The Silk Lungis of Bahawulpoor are of three different sorts and texture, the first with golden border (Bushya) is from 20 to 300 Rupees the second with the silver edge is bought at the price of from 20 to 60 Rupees and the third with green and yellow silken border sells from 3 to 30 Rupees. These Lungis and Gulbadans &c., are annually sold and exported to the amount of 80,000 Rupees.

"Bahawalpoor is supplied with silk from Khorasan of the following different sorts, Bahari Chitta. Labeahi, Charpte and Kohpani. The first sold 40 Rupees per seer, seceond 32 Rupees, third 11 Rupees, fourth 16 Rupees. It is taxed 4 Rupees per maund besides additional expenses which amount to about 9 Rupees. The silk is beautifully coloured at Bahawalpoor where it is consumed to the value of 1,25,000 Rupees per annum. Fruits of Khabul as raisins and almonds, &c. &c. are annually purchased here to the value of 50,000 Rupees, half of which are exported to Pali, about 5,000 maunds of Indigo are produced in the Bahawalpoor Country. It is purchased from 50 to 60 Rupees per maund, and each load contains 7 maunds. The expenses including the Duties from this to Kabul are about 18 Rupees per load, while it sells at Bokhara at a profit of from Rupees 50 to 150 Rupees per load. The Duty raised at Lays is 2 Rupees 4 annas per maund and at Khaheri 1 Rupees 2½ annas, 200 loads of it are also exported to Bombay, via Jaisalmeer, Alaryarpa Twarda and Karaehi : it is very seldom sent by the road of Pale : each load contains from 9 to 10 maunds the duty and expenses of the road amount to 175 Rupees per load. Four loads of the Copper of Kabul annually arrive in Bahawalpoor ; it is sold one Rupee and 12 annas per seer and the Pots made out of it are disposed of at 2 Rupees 4 annas. The Copper which comes from Hindoostan is 1½ Rupee per seer. It is taxed 1½ Rupee per cent."

An idea may be formed of the despotism of the rude government of Bhawulpoor from the manner in which it gets rid of the goods it has to sell, as described by Lieutenant Leech. A Merchant going to Amedpoor to purchase Indigo, is obliged to buy one maund from the Government for every four maunds he buys from the merchants of the place, and "at ten Rupees dearer the maund," that is to say twenty per cent, the common price of a maund being 50 Rupees ; and again, "when the Government cannot get rid of their stock for the desired price and the indigo is thrown on their hands, *they pay their Sipahis one seer a month*, for which they cut two Rupees off their pay which is at the highest five Rupees. Indigo is the circulating medium for military pay!

Specimens of this Indigo, and also of the Cotton and other Manufactures of the countries here described, have been forwarded to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—NOVEMBER 18.

The Calcutta mail for the *Berenice* consisted of 1077 paid Calcutta letters, 85 mofussil, and 43 free and official letters, besides 166 newspapers—in all 1371 covers.

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th November, received to-day, mentions that the despatches of the Bengal Government, intended for the *Hugh Lindsay*, reached Bombay *by banghy* ten days after the Steamer had sailed. This, we understand, is only true with respect to two parcels, which, being sent to the Post Office by mistake without intimation of their nature, were so forwarded, while the more important despatches were sent in the regular way and arrived in good time.

We hear that Sir Robert Grant has written home to recommend that the London mails of July, August and September be forwarded to India via Damascus for the future. Considering how we have been disappointed this year of conveyances from the Red Sea from the August and September mails, and the *almost* admitted impracticability of keeping up a steam communication with the Red Sea from Bombay in the southwest monsoon, there may be expediency in trying the chance of the other route at that season ; but the confession of that expediency is a strong argument in favor of steaming from Calcutta, and with respect to passengers another is to be found in a fact which the *Bombay Gazette* endeavours to turn against us, namely, that the *Hugh Lindsay* has taken only five passenger this trip, Here, the *Englishman* says there were already thirteen applicants for a passage to Suez when a sailing vessel was advertised last week,—notwithstanding the many magnificent ships we have now lying in the port, destined for the old route round the Cape.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—SEPT. 30.

Our agreement with *The Standard* on the subject of election committees appears to be to a greater extent than we imagined yesterday, when we anticipated its support to some measure for amending the present practice, and for establishing a tribunal for the trial of undue returns, independent of the Crown and of Parliament. Our contemporary last night remarks—

"*The Morning Chronicle* claims our support of a measure for improving the constitution of the tribunal before which election petitions shall be tried. We confess that we think the tribunal very imperfect, though assuredly nor corruptly Conservative ; but we despair of seeing it improved while it shall be composed of such materials as the House of Commons supplies. 'Bad egg, bad bird,' as the Greek proverb says : but our objections to the tribunal have nothing to do with Conservative or Ministerial politics, except in so far as the Ministerialists have generally been the most audacious trespassers upon public liberty and morals, our objection to election committees is founded upon their extraordinary tenderness to corruption, intimidation, and villainy of every kind ; and we do not see how this objection is to be removed so long as the tribunals themselves are composed of men who practise and connive at such acts. The report of the committee in the Raphael case has thoroughly sickened us with House of Commons notions of honesty and honour."

We charge election committees with general corruptness, and not merely that they are "corruptly Conservative." We charge them, too, with being on other accounts very imperfect instruments for the object for which they are appointed. *The Standard*, however, reasons falsely when it draws an inference against election committees founded upon the result of the Raphael case, because that was not the report of an election committee, but of a committee of inquiry. But without it there are abundant causes, as our contemporary states, for objecting to election committees, and we are not now again going over the grounds which we travelled yesterday and touched on a preceding occasion.

The Standard asks with apparent simplicity and incredulity, "Does our contemporary mean seriously to say that the Conservatives have any party advantage in the striking of election committees ?" We do mean "seriously" to assert it, and what is more, we proved it yesterday, though *The Standard* professes that it cannot "distinctly understand" it. First of all, we maintain generally that as a party, acting in strict concert and compact union, the Tories have a clear advantage over the more divided, more occupied, and less active and watchful Liberals. Next we contend that the different circumstances in which the two parties are placed give the Tories an unquestionable superiority in the striking of election committees. *The Standard* would reduce the total Ministerial majority in the House of Commons to ten ; take it so for the sake of argument, the position of our contemporary being, that as Ministers have a larger number of votes than the Tories, the chance is that the Liberals on election committees will be in proportion more numerous. Now, we undertake to show that, without taking into account the better tactics and more eager and punctual attendance of the Tories, they will have a numerical advantage. This is meeting our adversary on his own ground.

Persons in office do not serve on election committees ; we do not say that they cannot, under any circumstances, serve, or that they are legally disqualified, but merely that the exigencies of the state require that their time should not be so occupied. We must therefore deduct from *The Standard's* ministerial majority of ten, cabinet ministers, the law officers of the Crown, the Secretary of the Treasury, and some of the Under-Secretaries, which, without farther trouble, will about dispose of *The Standard's* majority. But we have a still further and an almost indefinite deduction to make on account of the disqualification of members who may be petitioned against. We well remember that when the wholesale opposition of Tory candidates to Liberals at the late elections was first talked of in Ireland especially, it was urged, as a reason for Tories coming forward at every hustings, that although they might not succeed, petitions, complaining of undue returns, could be got up wholesale, and the sitting members thus prevented from forming part of any election committees. This point was strongly put in some of the Dublin, as well as in some of the London Tory papers, and hence it will be evident that the amount of Liberal force capable of attending election committees must very much depend upon the number of petitions laid upon the table, and prosecuted against the present occupants of seats in the House of Commons. We know what threats have been held out upon this subject ; we know the encouragement given in all ways to petitions ; and we know the impunity afforded by the "sacred fund" should any of the petitions, presented in bundles, be voted frivolous and vexatious.

Supposing the majority in favour of Ministers in the present House of Commons 37, as we contend it is, and not ten, as *The Standard* argues, that majority may, and perhaps will, at once be swallowed up and swamped by the multiplication of petitions, independently of the deductions necessarily made on other accounts to which we have already adverted. The great advantage to be gained in the striking of the reduced lists by the republication of petitioning parties, whether in the same or in separate petitions and by other tricks and chicanery, which Tory agents are quite up to, and to which they will not scruple to resort, is a matter which we enforced yesterday, and *The Standard* has not found it convenient to attempt any reply to our observations.

TIMES.—SEPT. 29.

LORD MELBOURNE'S Cabinet has bound up its fate with the cause of that conspiracy which convulses Ireland from north to south, and of which the acknowledged aim is to break up the British Empire. The mode of proceeding, avowed and boasted of by its ostensible author, is to extort first one, then another, of a definite series of political sacrifices to a faction which promulgates before the whole word its rooted hostility to the state that protects it, the purpose of these successive extortions being to leave the Royal Government, the Protestant community, and the British interest throughout Ireland, in such a condition of helpless impotency, that their formal refusal of any further demands to Popery in the garb of democracy will be vain, and the formal surrender of them surperfluous.

The first use of the word "instalment" by O'Connell, had he not known the infatuation of English statesmen, would have marked him for the silliest of mankind. Had English statesmen of all parties done their duty, at the very first utterance of such a sound, and consequent disclosure of the treachery and hollowness of all his preceeding professions, they would at once have shut the door of indulgence against Popery, and have declared, that since you sought what we have already given you upon false pretences, not as the satisfaction of a specific claim, but as a stepping stone to other encroachments, fatal to the power and the honour of this country, you shall *have nothing more*— nothing, at least, without a fight for it.

It appears now that the debt booked against us Protestants by the Irish rebel from the beginning was "the entire property of Ireland, and the soverignty over it," not a fraction less—never indeed brought forward, lest we should have denied its truth, and stood on our guard against the first manœuvre of the enemy, but recorded, notwithstanding, in black and white, like secret charges in the registers of the Inquisition. But by the term "instalment" the whole mystery was cleared up, and a confession, *ex cathedrâ*, published of that which had been so often alleged against Popery, and with much semblance of indignation denied, that "no faith ever had been, or ever should be, kept with English heretics." It thence appeared—1, that the right to purchase landed property—that "title to everlasting gratitude"—from the Papists of Ireland, granted in 1779, was but a first "instalment" of some 2s. 6d., or so, in the gross but suppressed demand of 20s. 2. That the act of 1793, which admitted Papists to the bar and to the elective franchise, though represented at the time as the "be all and end all" of their expectations, was merely another instalment, a second 2s. 6d. 3. That the grand and profuse concession of 1829, which gave O'Connell that seat in Parliament whence he spurts his coward insolence against the people of England and their policy, was itself (and this in the teeth of his own solemn assurances, with those of Mr. Sheil, sundry other Jesuits, and titular Bishops at the time) no better than a third and scant instalment of the heretofore unclaimed debt.

This language, so far as regarded concessions already made, and therefore under actual circumstances irrevocable, showed Protestants merely that they *had* been egregiously defrauded. But when the same phrase was only two years ago, and with signal impudence, applied to exactions not yet completed when with reference to the Tithe Bill, whereby so much was to be taken from the Church, and even a clause importing the future destruction of the establishment ingrafted on that measure—when the phrase "instalment" was employed, and the organ of unquiet Popery proclaimed that he accepted even the appropriation clause as simply an "instalment" of the 20s. of Protestant ruin, it would be not less marvellous than mortifying that some Whig Minister did not start up in his place, and before Conservative and Radical, Protestant and Papist, announce to the offensive upstart, "*Then you shall have nothing ;*" but that unhappily among such Whigs as then were and now are Ministers, no such spirit of individual dignity or lofty manhood, and no such sense of national honour, was to be found.

The case made against O'CONNELL and the Popish agitators of Ireland—made against them, be it recollected, by their own repeated speeches, is this—"We insist on "this present demand, not because the grant of it will "enable us to force from you Protestants other and larger "concesssions—concessions ending with the *total* abo- "lition of your church establishment and our own entire "supremacy over Ireland—points the justice of which we "think it not worth while to argue, warning you before- "hand, that our purpose is, *per fas vel nefass*, to extort "them and that might shall give them to us whether right "does or not." Now this is the naked, unparaphrased meaning of O'Connell's hourly declarations—his vaunt to the Papists,—the merit he assumes with them is distinctly "I will wring from England, and for Ireland, all I *can*." Not one syllable about the right or wrong of the matter ; not a thought thrown away upon the justice or morality of what he seeks. It is not as a sister kingdom he predicates of Great Britain, nor does he feel towards Englishmen, or take the trouble to speak of them, as if they were fellow-subjects. He has even recently pronounced that there remained no hope of "justice for Ireland" from the British nation ; that we were inveterate enemies to the Irish, having no sympathy with them, but hating and oppressing them ; and that there was no remedy for their wrongs, or security for their welfare, but in a College-green Parliament. Yet this is the man who bellows furiously if he and his like are denominated aliens to Great Britain.

The fact lies on the surface. It is a struggle on the part of Popery, not for might, but for power ; and as every increase of power which we yet have vouchsafed to Papists has been employed by them to the detriment and destruction of the credulous grantors, the counsel of common sense is "*Give no more.*"

They will tell us, as they have done after each preceding sacrifice, that "You cannot stop where you are, "you must go on." Our answer is, "We will try." If we cannot stop now, *à fortiori*, we shall be less able hereafter ; therefore, after doing what public convenience as well as public justice requires, we will try, for the first time, our *vis obstandi* against the *vis progradiendi* or the Papists.

Public justice, public convenience, and the cause of humanity, one and all require three things, which have no connexion with factious or incendiary objects, except in so far as they tend effectually to frustrate them, but which go directly to amend and purify what is diseased in the relations between the rich and poor, or rather between proprietors and the labouring occupiers of the soil of Ireland. The vicious posture of these relations has ever appeared to us to be at the bottom of every Irish evil, indeed to comprehend it all.

1. Tithe must be commuted for rent-charge, and collision between the clergy and the peasantry on that score made, morally speaking, impossible ; nor should any resistance to a measure so called for by necessity, and so fraught with wisdom, whether proceeding from wily chicanery and schemes of future rapine in the Papists, or from pedantry, bigotry, and party violence in any section of the Protestants, whether lay or *clerical*, weigh with an enlightened Legislature one moment as a bar to so blessed a consummation.

2. By a humane and well-considered poor law, the aged, the infant, the sick, the innocent, the blameless, industrious, and suffering pauper, must, in spite of the heartless murmurings of Mr. Sheil, and the cunning and brutish repugnance of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, be saved from the horrors of famine.

3. The people must be carefully and soundly educated, not at the pleasure of the sordid priest and under his dictation, with a view to perpetuate the barbarism which constitutes his power, but honestly and liberally, for the eradication of envenomed prejudices, the exereise of neighbourly offices, and the performance of civilized duties. Therefore, we say, disengage the poor from tithe, relieve the poor from famine, and raise the poor from ignorance. You will thenceforth, with a strong Government, not ridden by faction, have less to dread then heretofore from half-savage priests, from trading incendiaries, and rapacious beggars.

ALIEN REPRESENTATIVES OF SCOTLAND.

In no division of the empire has the reform mania disported itself with more fitfulness and caprice than in bonny Scotland. As a general proposition, we suppose it will scarcely be denied, that the most suitable representatives for a constituency are those, *ceteris paribus*, who from residence, property, and social intercourse in the neighbourhood, may reasonably be supposed to be proportionably acquainted with its wants and interested in its prosperity. In the case of counties, the violation of this rule, whether in favour of Whig or Tory, is almost always without excuse ; and if ever a departure from it can be thoroughly justified, it can only be in instances where, in the absence of preferable candidates, the non-possession of such claims as we have insisted on is compensated by the established eminence of the individual elected. But the Radicals in the north are, it seems, of a directly opposite opinion ; and, finding that their election of resident Scottish gentlemen to represent them would involve too slavish an adherence to old prejudices, they have been wont heretofore not only to send to Parliament such strange notables as Dr. Bowring, whose connexion with Kilmarnock was about as close as with the planet Saturn ; Lord William Bentinck, who, though a member of the Portland family (Ayrshire landlords,) was not two years ago known to a single voter in Glasgow ; Sir Henry Parnell, a rejected Irishman, whose chief claim upon Dundee consists in his not being returnable by the constituencies in his native land , and Mr. Ellice, jun., an English stripling, whose main recommendation to the St. Andrew's burghs was his utter destitution of personal or family connexion with the district, but even to correspond with such *whole-hog*-brokers as Joseph Hume, empowering him, at the usual commission; to ransack the London sties of Radicalism for the purpose of procuring them the precise dimensions of tail and snout of which their own indigenous breed is foolishly supposed to to be deficient. What they wanted from England was your larger class of show animals, like Colonel Peyronet Thompson, to whom, on competition, they promised the Dunfermline prize. But because Joseph, for sufficient considerations, would not displace the noble sucking-pig who at present tugs the Treasury teats in that district, he positively refused to execute their order.—*Times*,

HOMOGENEOUS POLITICS OF HETEROGENEOUS PARTIES.

It is said that we approach ministers with receiving the support of men who entertain certain extreme opinions. We did no such thing. We reproached them with owing their official existence to the support of men who are openly, and by their parliamentary votes, pledged to organic change of the constitution ; and we reproached them at the same time with the gross hypocrisy of affecting to owe the possession of the government to the support of moderate men, who desire to maintain while they improve the institutions of the country. The ministers cannot help knowing that the support they received from moderate men attached to the institutions of the country, and desirous of their improvement, never was considerable, and it has been gradually growing less. They know very well that the tendency of their policy has been to send over the greater portion of such support of that kind as they ever had to the other side. They know that, while they are officially the guardians of the institutions of the country, they hold that official position through the support of men who are avowed enemies of those institutions. They know that were these avowed enemies of the fundamental institutions of the country withdrawn from parliamentary divisions they must be immediately driven from the government ; and yet they have the effrontery, or those whom they employ have the effrontery, to say that they rely upon the support of moderate and constitutional men ; It is not with receiving the support of men holding extreme opinions that we reproach the ministers, but with being maintained in office by men who have over and over again given revolutionary votes. And this we call upon the English public to observe ; nor shall we cease to do so while the sound sense and manly feeling which we boast to be our national characteristics are outraged by the practical danger and apologetical hypocrisy of such a government as now exists, and such defences of it as are daily put forth. There can be neither safety nor honour in a government which exists by an alliance with persons holding political principles not only different from, but opposed to, the professed principles of that government. The organs of that government now (they did not always do so) profess a desire to maintain the constitution, and to oppose organic change. They profess to think that certain fundamental rules—such as the superior privileges attending primogeniture, and the ex-

istence of an hereditary House of Legislature, of equal power with the House of Commons in making or refusing to make laws—should be maintained. But their existence as an administration depends on the support of those who do not think so, and who have shown by their parliamentary votes that they do not. Is it fitting—is it decent—that in a nation where men expect to be governed by the principles of the constitution, and not by the shabby intrigues of greedy speculators in the advantages of political station, we are to find such contradictions, such dark and twisting passages, leading, no doubt, to the foul caves of political corruption? In the Conservative party, men may be found holding extreme opinions, but still holding them in subordination to the principles of the constitution. And even these opinions are constantly surrendered for the sake of union in the advocacy of fundamental principles. Some of the Conservatives hold the opinion that the present ministers have conducted themselves in such a manner that they ought to be on all occasions opposed, but we have seen them, time after time, surrendering this opinion, and following Sir R. Peel, when, for the sake of supporting a constitutional principle, he has interfered, and saved even his opponents from defeat. We defy any man to say with truth that upon any question involving constitutional points a part of the general muster-roll of the Conservative body votes against the rest. We count upon the support of no men who vote for a change in the constitution in order to make the Sovereign despotic or the House of Lords the sole legislature of the country. Nay, there is not a man of the Conservative party who has ever even proposed a repeal of the Reform Act. We have no such men as these among us to be ashamed of, and to endeavour to pass off upon the world as "men holding extreme opinions," when, if we acknowledged the truth, we should say they held revolutionary principles. No; the Conservatives, whatever their faults may be, are not political hypocrities. They give no reason to the public to doubt their fidelity to the institutions of the country. They exhibit no such ridiculous and disgusting spectacle as that of verbal adhesion to the political institutions and established church of the realm, while they are in close league and amity with the notorious enemies of both. Thank God, we have not to frame apologies for public men who can do such things, and call it "governing the country."—*Morning Post.*

IRISH ELECTION PETITION FUND.

(*From the Brighton Gazette.*)

We trust it is unnecessary again to call the attention of our readers to a subject of so great importance as the fund for the Irish election Petitions. The country of Sussex will certainly not shew itself more indifferent to the cause of justice for Ireland than the other countries in England. Feeling as we do a deep interest in the matter, we rejoice to learn that at Chichester and Horsham, as well as in this town, measures have been adopted to aid the general fund; and we should consider we had reason to be ashamed of our country, if those who have the power did not exert it in enabling the Protestants of Ireland to assert their liberties and maintain their rights against the attempts of a Popish faction to deprive them of those rights, and eventually to drive them from their native shores.

(*From the Derby Mercury.*)

It is as notorious as the sun at noon-day that no inconsiderable number of elections in Ireland have been carried in favour of the repealing Catholic party by the most infamous manœuvres, and by the most intolerable intimidation; and that, in addition to this system, the names of scores of individuals have been palmed on the poll-books which have not, nor ever had the slightest claim to be there. Men in this country have no idea of the reign of terror which exists in Ireland at the period of contested elections. The proceedings there at the time of a general election are one continued stretch of brute force, resembling the scene of civil war rather than anything else. The priest's chapel and the altar are made the theatre of political exhortation and anathema, where the flock is assembled for the purpose of dealing curses at an opponent, and of securing, by threats and cajolings, the votes of the ignorant and misguided peasantry.

Now the single question which every honest man ought to ask is, should this state of things be allowed to pass unexposed or unpunished: and if the Conservative struggle is worth contending for, would it not be the most complete and inexcusable apathy in the Conservative party not to lend a helping hand to put aside these undue and monstrously unfair returns. Does not every person who pays the commonest attention to political events know that many of the Irish members sat the greater part of the two last sessions in total and perfect defiance of all just title to their seats? Did not Daniel O'Connell and his nominee sit for Dublin a year and a half when they had no more right so to do than had the most unqualified individual in the three kingdoms? Let the illegal facts of the priesthood be met by the only correct and sufficient antidote, a Parliamentary petition, in order to remove the existing grievance, and to prevent, if possible, its repetition.

(From the *Newry Telegraph.*)

We have observed with unbounded gratification the unexampled efforts which are being made in almost every town and district in England in behalf of the fund for carrying on the petitions which have been prepared against the return of those of the Irish Radical members who have obtained their seats by undue means. These efforts, and the eminent success which is universally attendant upon them, have incited to very fury the terror-stricken journals of the faction. They have found their pasquinades about the illegality of the subscription laughed at, and their bluster as to postponing the consideration of the petitions regarded only as a mere *brut um fulmen*: and thus, left without any resource, their rage is confined to no bounds.

In Belfast, a sum amounting to several thousands has been liberally subscribed for their own petition: and we are glad to find that throughout the country a spirit has been excited, the effect of which has made itself visible in the pouring in of large subscriptions to the several petition funds. Among a list of contributions which we find acknowledged in the Dublin papers, for the purpose of carrying on the petition against O'Connell and Hutton, there is one of 10*l.* from Loughgilly, in the county Armagh, accompanied by a letter, to which we cheerfully give place in our columns.

(From the *Kentish Gazette.*)

It affords us real pleasure to find from the Conservative press, that in almost every part of the country subscriptions are been raised to aid the Protestant constituencies in Ireland in freeing themselves from the yoke of O'Connell and the Popish priests.

The battles fought at the Irish hustings, where might prevailed over right, will be re-fought "in a fair field with no favour," before a committee of the British senate, and them, if the sinews of war are not withheld by the Conservatives—or rather if the Conservatives will regard the affair in its true light, of a struggle for the preservation of all we hold dear in the country—England and all its glorious institutions, privileges, and liberties, will continue to stand pre-eminent among nations as the land of the free and brave—the umpire of the universe.

If the English people—if the inhabitants of Kent—are still firmly attached to their religion and their liberties, they will enrol their names among the noble list of volunteers which has already been obtained, and, with pecuniary aid, give that support to the cause which is certain of success if its means are sufficiently ample. We trust that no true friend of his county will withhold his subscription because its amount may not be equal to that given by others; the smallest sums will add to the great total; and the satisfaction that will be reaped from this aid will be that a Protestant, virtuous, and disinterested Ministry will supplant the imbecile men now in power, and Queen Victoria will reign, under the blessing of Heaven, for many years, over a united, happy, powerful, and prosperous people.—*Times, Sept.* 29.

MASSACRE OF THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT ANDOAIN BY THE CARLISTS.

In our last we gave an account of the disastrous defeat of the Christinos at Andoain, and the capture of a number of officers and men of the British Auxiliary Legion. These latter having retreated into the church, barricaded themselves, and, after a gallant defence for more than thirty hours, ultimately capitulated on the condition of their lives being spared and treated as prisoners of war. The fate of these unfortunate and gallant fellows has been the subject of warm interest amongst all; and it was hoped that, in the present instance, from the humane conduct of the English towards those whom they had captured at Irun and Fontarabia, it might have softened the feelings of the author of the infamous Durango decree, or if not, that fear for the safety of those of his adherents now confined in St. Sebastian and other places along the coast, might at least induce him to suspend it. But neither the one or the other had the least effect. This horrible atrocity is too well confirmed by a letter from an officer engaged in the affair of Andoain, dated Passages, Sep. 21. The writer says, "My fears relative to the officers taken on the 14th are too true. All I named have been butchered. We offered them (the Carlists) 20 Spanish soldiers in exchange for one English officer, but it was refused." How long is such a state of things to continue? How long is British blood to be thus profusely squandered in support of a cause and country where such scenes are almost of daily occurrence. In a subsequent part of this officer's letter he informs us that General O'Donnell, having called together the wreck of the Legion on the glacis at St. Sebastian, told them of his intention to resign the command of the force, and that he had officially applied to the minister of war for transports to bring them home to England. This announcement was received by all with the loudest acclamations, and the *vivas* after a victory were not more cheerfully given or sincerely felt than did all at the prospect of once more returning to their native land. —*Sunday Times, Oct.* 1.

MILITARY EXECUTION IN SPAIN.

The following account of a military execution has been sent to us by our Saragossa correspondent:—

"SARAGOSSA, SEPT. 20. | Yesterday afternoon there was a military execution here in conformity with the sentence of a court-martial. The culprit was a soldier of the 5th battalion of the regiment Del Infante, named Leon Mainer. He had not only deserted to the rebels, but in a late sortie made by a portion of the garrison and national guards of Saragossa he had shot a commandant of one of the Queen's regiments. He was taken on the above occasion with arms in his hands.

"The place appointed for the execution is called El Campo del Sepulcro, a large space a short distance beyond the city gates. At four in the afternoon the battalion to which the deserter belonged (and which is in garrison here), a picquet of infantry of the national guard, another of the cavalry belonging to the same, a detachment of the field artillery brigade and of the national guard artillery, and fifty lancers of the 4th regiment, were drawn up in the Campo del Sepulcro, at one angle of which there is a tiled shed, its blank wall facing the troops. At a short distance in front of this wall there was a post driven into the ground, its height being about six feet: and at a foot or so from the ground a narrow seat jutted out from the post; on examining which previous to the execution I perceived three musket balls driven in which had evidently traversed the body of some malefactor.

"The concourse of persons was not very great: there was a considerable portion of women and boys. The Campo de Sepulcro is paved all over, for the purpose of treading out the corn gathered from the neighbouring fields. There were several circular heaps of bean straw ready placed for being trodden out; some of them were close to the spot where the man was to be shot; and there were great numbers of boys at one moment examining the fatal seat, and the next tumbling head over heels on the bean straw, covering each other with it, laughing and leaping with as much buoyancy of spirit and action as though they were amusing themselves until the expected arrival of Punchinello, or any other puppet dressed out for their diversion.

"Previously to the arrival of the prisoner a soldier was to be seen winding his way among the crowd, ringing a little bell with one hand, whilst in the other he held a silver plate; he was collecting money from the bystanders to pay for masses for the repose of the soul about to be separated from its earthly tenement.

"Soon the sound of the funeral drum was heard; and the melancholy procession approched. It passed behind the ranks of the troops drawn up, and entered the Campo de Sepulcro at an open place between the cavalry and infantry.

"Accompanied by some superior officers I approached at this moment.

"First came twelve members of a *hermendad*, or brotherhood, one of whose charitable duties it is to receive, and convey with decency to the grave, the bodies of all who, by sentence of the law, forfeit their lives in expiation of their crimes. The costume of these brethren consists of a long gown or robe, of glazed black stuff, tied round the middle with a cord of the same hue; their heads are covered with a sort of cowl, from which there falls down behind, as low as the waist, a triangular piece of the same glossy black stuff as that of which the gown is composed; these appendages are crimped up in half open horizontal rows, so that as the wearers moved slowly along they sprung up and down, producing an effect which, were not the occasion so solemn on which these elastic lappets are displayed, would be ludicrous: each brother held a large waxen torch lighted in his hand.

"Immediately afterwards came an ecclesiastic, carrying a large crucifix; the wounds and flagellated back of the Saviour were prominently marked. Close to the bearer of the cross was the prisoner, attended on each side by a military chaplain. He was a man of about eight and-twenty. He wore, open, a green military jacket, coarse white trousers, and *alpergatas* or sandals on his feet; his head was covered with a foraging cap. His hands were tied before him, clasped together, as it were; and fixed between them was a small crucifix. The chaplains were uncovered. The procession was closed by a few soldiers as a guard.

"The countenance of the culprit was not prepossessing; the colour of his face was a dark yellow; he was perfectly collected, and kept pace with the beating of the funeral drum. The chaplains were constantly addressing short sentences to him in under tones; and by the movement of his lips he was making responses; ever and anon the large crucifix which was carried in front of him was lowered by the ecclesiastic who bore it, so that the penitent might kiss the hands, side, and feet, which he did with apparent reverence. When the procession arrived in front of the regiment to which Mainar had belonged, he was instructed to kneel down whilst the town-major of Saragossa read aloud the sentence.

"The party now moved across the Campo del Sepulcro, in a direct line to the place of execution. As it approached, the chaplains were more ardent in their attention. The responses of the unfortunate man were uttered in a loud and firm voice. At last the lugubrious brethren, who had till now preceded the soldier, separated to their right and left; and he saw before him, within a few feet, the fatal seat above described. Neither his countenance nor his manner changed at this awful sight in the slightest degree. After a moment's pause he was led to the place by one of the chaplains, who sat down on the low bench, whilst the soldier knelt before him. They communed together for a few minutes: the manner of the chaplain (a young man) was affectionate and impressive; at one time he took off the soldier's cap, and placing his hands upon his head, appeared to be blessing or absolving him, after confession and contrition.

"At length the chaplain rose, and the soldier occupied his place. His arms and body were strongly tied to the post behind the bench; and whilst thus sitting he called out in a loud and perfectly untremulous voice, *Companeros del batallon me perdonais?*—'Companions of the regiment do ye pardon me?' No answer was returned. The batallion of the regiment was too far off for the men to hear. He repeated the question—still no answer: but the Christain chaplain spoke to him, and no doubt satisfied his mind. A new white handkerchief was now tied over his eyes and face, and, when this was done, one of the chaplains, who had retired about two yards, pronounced the creed in a loud voice, and in short sentences, which was firmly responded by the penitent sinner now on the brink of eternity. The effect was most solemn, singular, and affecting. The voice of the robust young man who was so soon to be a corpse, proceeding from under the white handkerchief; the black brethren, with their lighted tapers, standing to the right and left; the chaplains performing their last duty; the solemn silence which reigned around, and just as the creed was being finished the quiet approach of eight soldiers (belonging to the deserter's own regiment), under the command of an officer—all this, I say, was imposing and affecting. The soldiers were drawn up in two ranks, four in each. The *credo* being finished, and every one having been previously bared—the chaplain, who stood by the officer, in a clear and elevated voice absolved the prisoner. Whilst this short office was being performed, the four soldiers in the front rank were ordered by the officer to 'make ready and present;' as the chaplain uttered the last word, the officer said 'Fire!' and in a second the soldier's breast was pierced with four musket balls. He fell dead without a groan.

"The members of the *Hermandad* performed their charitable office; a small black, covered cart, with the skull and cross-bones painted on the pannels, slowly came forth from the shed; the body was placed in it and conveyed to the cemetery. The troops were marched off, the crowd dispersed, the boys renewed their gambols, and I walked slowly to my inn ruminating on all I had witnessed.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept.* 29. "A."

FALMOUTH PACKET.—SEPT. 9.

The accounts from Spain and Portugal are of a truly painful character. In the former country the blood of the people is spilt to decide the question whether freedom and liberal institutions shall be sustained by the government of the Queen, or whether absolutism—tyranny and ignorance—shall be the system of rule under the auspices of Don Carlos. The party of the latter appears to be the most active, and in a good cause we should wish them success. The Queen's generals and armies seem to act without concert, and the enemy continually surprises the towns and cities, levying contributions on the inhabitants, and again retiring to the mountains, while the former run hither and thither, as if they rather sought to avoid the enemy than come to close quarters. General Bcerens did, however a few days since, come up with Don Carlos, whose army he engaged, but could not defeat, and ultimately retired from the field of battle with the loss of about 1000 men, A ministry has at length been formed at Madrid, which city was tranquil on the 30th ult. Altogether the accounts from the seat of government are somewhat more favourable than they were a week since, and we still entertain a confident expectation that the liberals of Spain will work out the regeneration of their fine country.

Portugal is distracted by two contending factions. The dispute now existing is as to the extent of liberty which the people shall possess. It is a struggle between the supporters of the charter granted by Don Pedro, and those who obtained a modification of it in Sept last. The latter party is decidedly the strongest, having the government and the Cortes with them. The Queen and the greater part of the aristocrats support the charter of Don Pedro, but we apprehend that they must ultimately yield to the pressure of the People, who will no longer be denied the exercise of those rights which are inalienable. The latest accounts from Lisbon represent that city as having in some measure recovered from the panic into which it had been thrown on the report that Saldanha was about to enter at the head of an army.

SERIOUS RAILWAY DETENTION.—On Saturday after noon the passengers by the different trains to and from Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, were detained several hours, in consequence of a collision betwe en what is called the bank engine, at the Whiston inclined plane, and a train of goods. As far as we can understand the cause of the accident, it arose from the carelessness of the engineer of the band engine, who mistaking a signal which was made to him, ran his engine right against the other train, instead of behind it, at the point where the lines of rails intersect each other, and by the collision threw both the engines and all the waggons across the road, thus blocking up both lines of rails, and interrupting the passage for several hours. The 2 o'clock trains from Liverpool and Manchester severally proceeded to the part where the obstacle existed; and then, finding no chance of the line soon becoming open, the passengers changed coaches. and the carriages which had come from Liverpool and Manchester respectively returned thither. The line from Manchester to Liverpool was got clear some time before that from Liverpool to Manchester, the 5 o'clock train reaching the Lime-street station rather before half-past 8; but the passengers who left Liverpool by the 3 o'clock train did not, we understand, reach Manchester until 10. Before this line was re-opened there was we are informed, an accumulation of no less than ten trains of one kind or other impeded by the obstruction; and, although happily there was no serious personal injury experienced, there was altogether such a delay and such a scene of confusion as has not been witnessed since the railway existed. There is one thing, with the necessity of which the occurrence has most strongly impressed us, and that is, the provision of some machine sufficiently powerful to remove out of the way at once any engine or carriage that may happen to break down, and to replace any that may get off the rails. The great weight of the engi nes, 10 or 11 tons, and the depth to which they plough into the ground, render them almost unmanageable by the ordinary means of a common screw jack (which is all that at present can be applied to them), and thus causes a length of delay which we are sure might be obviated. We do not pretend to any mechanical skill; but it is clear to us there could be no difficulty in the construction of a machine on the principle of a crane, which should be worked by steam-power, and which, if kept near the middle of the line, might speedily be brought to the spot where it was wanted, and clear out of the way in a short time any obstruction that prevented the working of the line. Of course no consideration of expense will be allowed to prevent the directors from taking the earliest means to provide against the recurrence of any such annoying delay; and we think the directors of the Grand Junction and the Birmingham and London lines ought to lose no time, considering the paramount importance of the interests that will be affected by their regularity or otherwise, in being prepared with similar facilities. In the present instance, the half-past 2 o'clock train from Liverpool to Birmingham being one of those detained, it was fortunate that the day on which the accident happened was Saturday, in consequence of which there was no London mail. This is the first time since the railway was opened that an accident has occurred from the collision of two engines proceeding in opposite ways, and the utmost precautions should be taken that it may be the last. One of the engineers was slightly injured in the back; and several pigs, travelling in the luggage train, were killed. On the same day, one of the Liverpool and Birmingham trains (the half-past 3 o'clock from Birmingham) was detained for some time by the breaking, near Crewe, of an axletree of the tender.—*Manchester paper.*

THE EARL OF DURHAM AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—Some confusion and disappointment has arisen respecting the choice of the president for the next meeting, which will be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the month of August, 1838. It was so generally considered by the general council that the choice would be fixed upon this town, that letters were sent to the deputies and other leading authorities in whose hands the management of the local arrangments was placed, recommending that they should be prepared, as far as possible; in order to be laid before the general meeting at Liverpool. The latter, considering that the choice of president belonged to them, solicited the Earl of Durham to undertake that office, which he immediately accepted; but the same offer was made by the general council to the Duke of Northumberland, who also acquiesced. At the general committee at Liverpool the choice of the latter was preferred, and his grace was therefore appointed president.—the Earl of Durham being appointed a vice-president. On receiving intimation of the same, his lordship addressed a letter to the Earl of Burlington, declining the proffered honour; and the Bishop of Durham was unanimously elected in his place. Some discussion ensued on the propriety of in future electing persons distinguished for scientific attainments, rather than rank, to this station, and which, it is understood, will be fully discussed at the next meeting. —Sunday Times.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—*Samuel Russell*, a young man, who held the situation of ostler at the Black Lion, Water-lane, Fleet-street, was indicted for stealing two gowns and two handkerchiefs, value 3*l.*, the property of Eliza Angel.—The prosecutrix, a rather good-looking girl, stated that until lately she had been in service at Islington, and her friends lived, some in Berkshire and some in Wilts. About a month ago the was at the Black Lion, from whence she intended to have gone into Berks, to see her brother-in law. She saw the prisoner then for the first time and, after a little conversation, he popped the question about marriage, and inquired whether she would have him. She said the question demanded consideration, but, after a few minutes, she gave more than a tacit consent. The result was that she did not go on her journey as she intended, but tarried, in order to agree upon the preliminaries of the nuptials. The prisoner was left, when she did go, to take care of her boxes, and during her absence he was to get them out-asked at church.—Mr. Bodkin cross-examined the witness: There were not many words to the bargain. She did not go her journey for two or three days after they met. The prisoner took lodgings in Leather-lane, and she was there with him two nights. Before she went into the country she gave him some sovereigns to purchase a bed, bedstead, &c. While they slept in Leather-lane they were accommodated with these necessaries, as they took ready-furnished apartments. (Laughter.) When she went into the country to await the time the bans of of marriage would require she did not tell the prisoner to do what he pleased with the boxes and their contents. She came back before the prisoner might have expected her, and when she went to the Black Lion she found he was gone, and upon going to Leather-lane she missed the articles in question.—Margaret Collins, the barmaid at the Angel, Farringdon-street, proved that on the 15th of August she saw the prisoner open a box and take out a black silk dress and another of a different texture. A person of the name of Cartel was with him. He said the box was going to his wife and he inquired on what day the Reading carrier would be in town.—Thomas Batton, shopman to Mr. Cotterill, a pawnbroker in Shoe-lane, proved that the black silk gown now produced was pledged at his shop in the name of the prisoner.—Mr. Bodkin addressed the jury for the prisoner, and said that the principal question was did the prisoner dispose of the property with a felonious intention. They were to look at the facts as they stood, Two parties met by accident, one of whom proposed marriage; the other accepted the proposal. They cohabited together for a short time, and then Miss Angel went into the country, and left the property in the care of the prisoner. He admitted that he had taken the articles, but might it not have been done in order to prosecute the arrangements for the wedding, which the prosecutrix said she had agreed to, and even left money to purchase furniture and give their mutual intentions publicity in the church? The prisoner bore an excellent character, and he hoped the jury would not convict him on the *ipse dixit* of a disappointed female,—Cartel, the person indited with the prisoner, but whose bill was ignored by the grand jury, proved that parties had lived as man and wife, and, when she took her leave of him at the White Hart, in the Strand, she implored her husband to get another lodging, as the bugs bit her so in Leather-lane. She would never sleep with him in that room. (Laughter.)—The jury returned the following special verdict:—"We find the prisoner Guilty of feloniously stealing without an original intent."

STARVING AN APPRENTICE.—On Friday *Wm. Smith* was indicted for neglecting to provide one Benjamin Broadway, his apprentice, with the necessary food for his maintenance and support, and also with neglecting to provide and supply him with proper raiment and covering, and with compelling him to sleep in an unwholesome and filthy room, whereby he became afflicted with a certain mortal disease, of which he languished for some time and then died. Mr. Bodkin stated the case for the prosecution, which was instituted by the parish of Islington. witnesses were examined.—Mr. Robert Brown proved that the deceased had been duly apprenticed to the prisoner. —Eliza Windsor deposed that she was a widow, and the deceased was her own brother. He was seventeen years and a half old when he died. He had worked for the prisoner as errand-boy about a twelvemonth before he was bound apprentice to him. He was bound in 1834. Witness found him food for the first twelvemonths, and clothes,

an- after that the prisoner was to find him both, but he failed to do so, after the prisoner left a house he at that time lived in, in Rawstorne-street. The prisoner and the deceased then went to live in Moneyer-street, Hoxton, and from that time the deceased complained. He had a bad leg, and the prisoner sent him home to witness. The sore was something like a kind of a cold settled in the leg. Before this time the deceased complained that he had not proper food enough for his work, and witness gave him some. She had done so several times. Deceased afterwards went back to the prisoner's house, and at that time the leg was not well. Witness told the prisoner that the deceased complained of not having enough food; and the prisoner said if she did not like it, she might take him home again. Witness after that went to see the deceased in Moneyer-street, generally about twice a week and found him in a very dirty, filthy state. About five or six weeks afterwards he was moved to the workhouse. Witness saw the place where the deceased slept. It was a nasty, dirty, dark, back room. He said it was the want of food that brought him down as he was. He had fallen away very much, and had lost all his colour. Witness gave him some rags, and some bread to poultice his leg with. The deceased was afterwards taken to the workhouse, where witness saw him. He always expressed his belief that he was dying, and that he should never get over his illness He said this the day before he actually died and several times before. After this he said that he had been starved by his master —By the Court: Witness was positive this was after the deceased had expressed his belief that he was sure to die.—Examination continued: He also said he hoped God would forgive his master. Before the deceased went to live with the prisoner, he was not a boy of dirty habits.—Mr. John Ashley, assistant-overseer to the parish of Islington, deposed that he was present when the deceased was bound; at that time he was in very good health. He saw no more of him until he removed him from the prisoner's house; this was done in consequence of the complaint of the deceased's sister that her brother was in a starving state. Witness went, accompanied by two of the overseers, to the prisoner's house. They found the deceased in a small back parlour; the bedding were very dirty, and there was no furniture in the room but an old chair—he appeared in a dying state. He complained that he had been starved and neglected, and that he was compelled to crawl into the yard to get a drop of water, as his mistress had refused to do any thing for him. A surgeon was then sent for and he was removed to the workhouse.—Mr. Luckett, one of the overseers of Islington parish, corroborated the statement of the last witness. He added that the deceased appeared to be so exhausted that he was hardly capable of speaking.—Mr. Haddington, a surgeon, deposed that he was called in to see the deceased on the 14th of July. He was at that time in Moneyer street. He found him lying in a very dirty, close room, and in a very improper bed. He was much exhausted, and extremely dirty. He administered some brandy and water, with bread soaked in it. In witness's opinion he was labouring under the effect of fever. He ate the food very ravenously. Witness afterwards saw the body. The fever, in witness's opinion, was produced by uncleanliness and want of food. The body presented a very emaciated appearance, such as could be accounted for by a want of food.—Mr. Robert Semple, parish surgeon, deposed to seeing the deceased in Moneyer-street. He described the condition of the deceased in similar terms to the last witness. -Mary Santerdell, a nurse in Islington work-house, recollected the deceased lad being brought to the workhouse, and placed under her care. He said to her, "O, nurse, I don't think I shall ever recover." Witness told him he must trust to God for that. He afterwards said that he had had very short food. He said that sometimes he had had only a penny saveloy and a penny loaf for a whole day He also said that he had had very indifferent victuals in general. He had not power to speak the day before he died.—This was the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Phillips called witnesses to show that the prisoner had been in the habit of giving the deceased four meals a-day. They could not, however, speak to any period, under some months since. —The learned judge summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—*Sunday Times, Sept.* 24.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on the hearing of a parish appeal case, an old woman was called as a witness to prove a legal settlement. In the couse of her cross-examination she made a statement, upon hearing which the Chairman said. "Why did you not tell us that before?" The witness in reply said, "I did tell it you before, over and over again, but you all keep talking so to one another that you won't hear what I say. I never saw such behaviour in my life." Chairman—"Do you want to be sent somewhere else?" Witness—"I have no objection, I have no wish to stop here, I can tell you." Chairman —"If you answer in that impertinent manner, I will send you to the House of Correction." Witness—"I do not wish to be impertinent, but you bother me so I don't know what I say, and you don't know what I say either. Here's one calls out 'Attend to the Chairman,' another 'Attend to me,' and that gentleman there (Mr. Adolphus) says, 'Listen to me, woman,' and whichever I attempt to answer, one or the other is sure to say, 'Don't talk to that gentleman, attend to me.' Now if your worship (the Chairman) will tell me who I am to attend to, I will answer any questions that are put to me." At the conclusion of her evidence the Chairman said, "I think, in point of law, that in this case there has been a general hiring." The witness interrupted him by saying. "Certainly, Sir, you are quite right." This last observation caused a roar of laughter, in which the Chairman could not help joining.

FOLLY AND FORGERY—On Thursday a young man, of, very gentlemanly appearance, named William Edward Ease, was charged before Mr. Twyford with forging and uttering a check for 50l. purporting to have been written by his uncle, Captain Lloyd formerly of the 10th hussars. with intent to defraud Messrs. Wright and Co., the bankers, of Henrietta street, Covent garden. Frederick Moore, a clerk in the Worthing bank, deposed that on Tuesday last, the prisoner drove up to the bank, and applied to witness for 50l. for which he said he had drawn a check upon Messrs. Wright and Co. Witness told him that the order had been received, and asked him if he was the Captain Lloyd named in the order. The prisoner answered in the affirmative, and witness then handed him the usual order to sign, which he did in the name of Captain Lloyd. Witness then told him that Messrs. Wright had written to say that the order was not to be paid, upon which the prisoner appeared very much surprised, and said, "Dear me, that is very odd, as I have plenty of money at Messrs Wright's bank." According to previous arrangement, Goddard, the officer, then came forward and took the prisoner into custody. The prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say to the charge, replied "Nothing," and he was then fully committed to Newgate for trial. During the examination, he never once raised his head, and appeared fully aware of the degrading situation in which he stood. It appeared that he has been living in the most expensive style for the last month, upon the produce of his forgeries. At Brighton, he put up at the Old Ship Hotel, in the name of Williams, where he lived with a lady, who answered to that name, and passed as his wife. Goddard, the officer, found her splendidly attired, stretched at full length upon a sofa, and upon breaking the disagreeable tidings to her that Mr. Williams was in custody for forgery, she bounced about in a terrible rage, spoke of her great respectability, and said she was a married lady with five children, all of whom were at boarding schools, and that her husband, from whom she had been separated for three years, allowed her 8l. a month and resided himself in London. She then became more tranquil, and stretching herself again on the sofa, said. "Well, I suppose it's all up; but so help me——Williams told me that he had more money than he could possibly spend. But there is no trusting young men, they are so very foolish." Goddard added, that the lady removed from the hotel to her own lodgings in Brighton, on the same evening, and she was greatly relieved when he informed her that it was not his intention to take her into custody. From subsequent inquiries the officer learned, that the deluded young man kept a spiendid equipage at Brighton, in which he drove about with two postilions; and being considered a young man of immense wealth, his society, as a matter of course was courted by all the young men of figure and distinction residing at that fashionable place whom he entertained at the Old Ship in the most expensive style. A few evenings before the unfortunate discovery he dashed from the hotel in his coach and four to the theatre, although the distance is only a few hundred yards. His bill at the hotel averaged about 99l. a week, and his clothes, &c. were of the first order and most approved cut. His uncle who is a gentleman of large fortune and a magistrate of Cardiganshire requested permission to see his unfortunate nephew in a private room. The request was immediately complied with, and an interview took ploce between them before the prisoner was removed to Newgate.

WILLIAMS, THE MURDERER OF THE MARRS.—The body of this murderer and suicide, whose crimes caused such an awful excitement and consternation all over the country 26 years ago, is likely to be removed from its degrading place of burial, the cross-road between Cannon-street and Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East. The body of this miserable wretch was brought to this spot on a hurdle, covered only with a shirt; in his right hand holding the maul with which the horrible murder of Mr. Marr, his wife, and infant child, had been effected. A hole, about 14 feet in depth, having been dug, the corpse was thrown in amidst the execrations of the multitude, and a stake driven through its centre. A sewer is now being constructed, whose course being in the centre of the above street and road will most probably cause the murderer's bones to be brought to light. To avoid this, if possible, however, a tunnel under that part of the road is begun; but it being about the supposed depth of the bones in question it will most probably for that purpose be of no avail. We believe a question has been mooted as to the legallity of disturbing ground set apart for the purpose of burying the suicide with marks of public degradation.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Some days back an event took place at the shop of a respectable watchmaker in Liverpool, which had nearly been attended with a tragical result. The sister of a young lady who once made some stir in the town, respecting a certain hymeneal disappointment, had it appears, for a long period, received visits from the gentleman in question. She either had, or concluded she had, reason for believing that the consummation would be matrimony. Suddenly however, and, as the lady avers, without any reason assigned, the gentleman discontinued his visits. She repeatedly called at his shop and requested to see him, but, either by accident or design, her wishes in this respect were frustrated. On recent occasion she called at the shop, where she found the gentleman. She asked him if he intended to call at her house; he said he did not intend to call any more. At that moment she placed her hand in her pocket, and he heard the click of a pistol-lock—the sound was that of placing the weapon on full cock. She drew the pistol from her pocket, and he rushed forwards her and seized it with the intention of disarming her. A struggle ensued, during which the pistol went off. The ball entered the young man's leg just above the knee, and shattered the bone in a most dreadful manner. She immediately threw away another pistol, and rushed from the shop. The young man took up the pistol which she had thrown away, and, on examinining it found it to be loaded with ball. An application was made to the magistrates for a summons against the lady, and the case was heard on Friday week. The young man is in a very precarious state, and was so ill from the effects of his wound that it was found expedient to have the case heard in the office of the magistrates' clerk. The above facts were stated, and the young woman was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—SHOREHAM, Sept. 23.—This day, at ten o'clock, a. m., Wm. Clark, John Hide, James Page, William Dyer, and George Bungard, all pilots belonging to this port, boarded the Norwegian schooner Phœnix, Hiorth master, from Christiana (then distant about one mile from the shore). Having left William Clarke in charge, the remainder, together with the master, quitted the vessel, proposing to return to the harbour. When about three hundred yards from the entrance, a sea struck the boat and capsized it. All, however, contrived to grasp the boat, and, although every wave made them quit their hold, they regained their position and clung to it while their strength lasted. After remaining in this perilous condition for nearly an hour, their shricks were heard by the harbour master, who was superintending the works now in progress at the east pier; he instantly gave the alarm, and soon after the mate of the Regina, a coal brig, of Sunderland, with two apprentices, put off in a boat to their assistance, After much exertion they reached the scene of distress, and found the pilot-boat filled with water, and on the point of sinking. Captain Hiorth, being an expert swimmer, had supported Page for nearly twenty minutes; and when the Regina's boat arrived the former was lying in the stern part, while the latter was clinging to be bow; but, melancholy to relate, the three others had from exhaustion quitted their hold, and were washed away. The bodies of Hide and Dyer were washed on shore at Lancing, a mile and a half to the westward of the fatal scene; that of Bungard was recovered at two o'clock on Sunday morning. Hide has left a widow and seven young children; Dyer has left a widow and two children; Bungard has no family; he had been married only ten months.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday evening last, the schooner Cumberland, Crook, master, of Maryport, which has for some time been expected here from St. Petersburgh, made Pile lighthouse, but as it was blowing hard, and the weather very hazy, Captain Crook thought it better to take shelter at Pile till the morning, and whith that view he stood in under double reefed topsails. Before it could be accomplished, however the vessel struck on the Foul-ground, and knocked her rudder off. The anchors were let go, but they came home, and the vessel got hard aground with a tremendous sea breaking over her. She continued to strike very heavily, and at length was so much damaged that she filled, and fell over on her beam-ends. This was about 8 o'clock, and there was the whole of the dreary night before the unfortunate sufferers on board, who all sought safety on the broadside, in the chains, &c. We should not forget to state, that the captain unfortunately had his wife on board, and the unhappy couple were clinging to the wreck somewhere about the after part. Piele, the mate, a fine weather-beaten tar of the right English school (whose conduct seems to have been as humane as it was brave on this occasion), observing that the sea broke with less violence over the bows than elsewhere, with great labour, and at the hazard of his life, conveying Mrs. Crook forward requested her to permit him to lash her to the ring bolts, but she could not be persuaded to have that done, and Piele left her to assist her husband. At that moment a dreadful sea broke over the wreck and carried the mate overboard, but he succeeded in getting a berth in the cross trees (for, although the weather rigging was cut away for the purpose, the masts did not go), and soon after he just caught one glimpse of Mrs Crook, but it was momentary, as a wave washed her away, and she was no more seen. Captain Crook, on witnessing the loss of his wife, appeared paralyzed, and it was in vain that Piele shouted to him to make some efforts to save himself. He made some indistinct remark, and was swept into eternity with the next wave. The horrible situation of the survivors may be easily imagined. Clinging to the wreck of the vessel with a long and dreary night just set in the probability, of the craft going to pieces long before its expiration, and the hopelessness of all human aid availing, the poor fellows had nothing to look to but the ruling hand of a merciful Providence That safe anchor did not fail them; for the wind somewhat suddenly lowered, and the sea became comparatively calm. The mariners at first thought this was only a lull—the herald of harder weather than before but they were mistaken. The weather held fair, and in the morning the crew, taking to the jollyboat, rowed themselves to Pile, where they arrived safe and sound. That vessel had on board 100 casks of tallow, and the rest of her lading was flax, and she was consigned to Mr. Giles, of this town. The disaster happened at the young flood, and on the tide rising the vessel floated off. The next day she was not to be seen, and Mr. James Giles proceeded in the John O'Gaunt steamer in search of her, but he was unsuccessful, and it is supposed the vessel has gone to the bottom in Lue Channel, as she was last seen near the north west buoy on Monday afternoon.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

ITALY.—Letters of the 17th instant from Bologna quote various reports in circulation as to the conspiracy lately discovered at Rome. According to some versions, the conspirators intended to set fire to the city in several parts at once, and, during the confusion, to seize the Pope and cardinals, and proclaim a republic. The only foundation, however, is stated to be the confession of an individual who died of the cholera. It is said to be the intention of the Papal Government to establish general courts-martial as in Naples. The Duke of Modena has liberated some political prisoners, but has banished them from his territory. Several have arrived at Bolgna, with the intention of proceeding into Tuscany, should the Papal Government refuse them an asylum. The cholera is said to be on the decline at Rome, though it has appeared in the surrounding country, several cases having occurred at Rieti, Narni, Terni, and Viterbo. Accordieg to letters of the 12th from Naples, Messina had escaped the ravages of the epidemy, which, however, was daily carrying off 200 or 250 individuals in Catania. The Neapolitan troops had been ordered to bury the dead, but had been unable to do so in consequence of their own sufferings from the disease. The corpses consequently lay scattered about the streets and roads! The native physicians having abandoned their posts, several English medical men were sent from Malta but the almost incredible folly of the local authorities compelled them to submit to a quarantine of 28 days before they were allowed to land. We learn by a letter of the 15th from Florence, given by the *Augsburg Gazette*, that several cases of cholera had occurred at Pisa and its environs, and caused a general alarm, which, however, lasted but a few days, as several had since elapsed without any fresh case. It appears that the disease has nearly ceased at Leghorn, whence upwards of 20,000 persons had fled to Pisa, Florence, and other neighbouring places Several of these fugitives have died, but few of the residents have suffered.—*Times, Sept.* 30.

JEALOUSY.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 22d of July, states that an event had just happened there which had created a very painful sensation. It appears that the marriage of the Marchioness d'Ossara, a very beautiful widow, with Count Alfonso de Zuniga, aged 28, had been for some time the general topic of conversation. It was said that this marriage, which would have been one of love on the part of the Marchioness, was sought by the young Count solely as the means of obtaining a position in society through the instrumentality of her handsome fortune. If, however, the Count experienced nothing but indifference towards the Marchioness, it was not because his heart was insensible to tender impressions; and notwithstanding that he took every precaution to prevent his real feelings from being known, and to blind the eyes of observers, most people were aware of his violent passion for the Senhora Ricardina Soares, the first *danseuse* of the principal theatre. Riccardina is a young Portuguese, whose dancing turns the heads of all who have been witnesses of her graceful and elegant performances. Her face and features, although not of a strictly regular formation, are very pretty, and nothing can compare with the expression of her full dark penetrating eyes.

A few days previous to the above mentioned date Riccardina was about to take the part of a broom-girl in a new opera, and it was announced that she would also dance the celebrated Cachucha, and the public flocked in great numbers to the theatre. She appeared. Her performance of the favourite dance was followed by the most enthusiastic plaudits, and the applause was redoubled when she concluded; but as she tripped off the stage towards the wings, and was making her graceful acknowledgments to the delighted audience, she suddenly uttered a piercing cry, and fell flat upon the stage. The spectators were so taken by surprise that they scarcely knew what to think. At the first moment many supposed that it was intentional, and a part of the performance; but they soon heard her distressing groans, and beheld her beautiful form too naturally convulsed to allow of a doubt that something very serious had befallen her. She was immediately carried off the stage, and the curtain was let down.

In a few seconds it was noised abroad that vitriol, or some other liquid of that nature, had been thrown upon her, and very seriously burnt her. It would be difficult to convey an idea of the indignation of the audience on this discovery. The first suspicion that suggested itself to the minds of the people was that this had been done by a rival, and the name of the Marchioness d'Ossara was even mentioned. She had been present. Her box was visited. It was now unoccupied; but upon the front of the crimson velvet with which the edge was covered were observed several yellow stains, indicating the presence of some corrosive liquid. A doubt of what had been at first suspected could no longer exist, and some of the audience were so incensed against the perpetrator of this horrible deed, that they tore all the hangings off the box, broke the glass in it, and offered it other indignities. In the midst of this tumult the curtain rose, the stage manager appeared, and confirmed the intelligence which had already run through the audience. "Senhora Riccardina," said he "is in a most deplorable state. Her face bosom, and arms, are horribly burnt, and it is feared that she has been disfigured for life," At this announcement the rage of the audience knew no bounds, and great confusion ensued.

The Count quitted the theatre, and instantly proceeded to the residence of the Marchioness. She was somewhat surprised at his sudden appearnce and angry looks, but affected to be cool and indifferent, and upon his mentioning the name of Riccardina, she drily remarked that "she was a person of too much merit ever to be sufficiently appreciated by the public." On looking at her dress, however, he beheld that it was in several places burnt in holes, and he asked her what it meant; but, without waiting a reply, continued—"It is in vain to deny it, these stains accuse you; it is you, then, that have been guilty of this crime." The Marchioness, alarmed by his angry manner and looks, did not deny it, but said—"If it is a crime of desperate love!" and, stretching forth her arms, tried to appease him. The Count, in a paroxysm of rage and grief, seized a cushion from the sofa, and covering it over the head of the Marchioness, pressed it violently together, as if with the intention of smothering her. In trying to defend herself she overturned a table on which were some vases of flowers, and the noise of the fall brought the domestics to the scene. The Count fled. The police were called in, and a medical attendant procured, but the Marchioness, who appeared in a swoon, could not be restored to sensibility. She was already dead. The Count has since been seized and thrown into prison.

It appears that there is very little hope of saving the life of poor Riccardina, the vitriol having touched the jugular vein and caused an aneurism, which will certainly cause death unless success attend an operation which is about to be performed for its removal.—Correspondent of the *Gazette des Tribunaux.*

The *Garde National* of Marseilles gives the following information as to the Government and military strength of Constantine, received from an African Chasseur, who, in the moment of passion, deserted to the enemy, but afterwards returned to his allegiance:—

"On the south, after passing a few low hills, the great desert begins; on the west the territory is bounded by a chain of rocky hills; but on the north the face of the country is very beautiful, and the soil extremely fertile. it is at the south-west point alone that the city is assailable; on all others it stands upon the brow of a precipice 200 feet deep. At the bottom flows the river Sefegmar, which is always converted into a foaming torrent by the equinoctial rains. It has its rise in the range of hills which bound the horizon on the east, and makes its first appearance in a magnificent fall, over which hangs the highest point of the rock on which the city is placed, and here it is that the Bey casts the bodies of criminals ordered for capital punishment. The barrack for housing the garrison was formerly a splendid building, but its Corinthian columns, capitals, and frizos, have been lamentably disfigured by the patchwork of the Bedouins, who have not the slightest idea of their beauty and magnificence. The despot of this place smokes his *narguileh* in a house which is spacious, though not handsome in appearance. His luxury consists in ornamenting his walls with richly-inlaid muskets, pistols, and cartouche-boxes, housings, and splendid saddles of Arabesque workmanship; but the principal attractions of his palace are his harem and his stables. He has about 60 odalisques, both negressses and whites, of extraordinary fairness, as well as several young slaves, such as are found in most harems of princes; and the stables are well stocked with a fine studd of real barbs. Constantine is rendered strong by its natural position; one of the gates is of Roman workmanship and formed of a porphyritic stone; it opens on a bridge of eight arches of the best of the later styles of Rome. On this bridge are several bas-reliefs, one, of which represents a nymph mounted on two elephants, and casting a smiling look over the town. There is also in the place a triumphal arch, resembling that at Orange, in Provence, and having the vaultings of the arches covered with quadrangular compartments of beautiful workmanship, in a perfect state of preservation, although the capitals of the columns and bas-reliefs are now hardly to be di-tinguished. The Arabs call it Casir Goulaht, the Giant's Gate. One of the chief men of the Bey's divan is a Turk, named Issah, the deepest of the Constantine diplomatists, and who has been educated in the art of political intrigue at Constantinople. The permanent military force of the Bey does not exceed 6,000 men; but to this there may be added about 2,000 Moors and Jews, forming a kind of urban guard, enrolled by dint of frequent application of the bastinado, and also a few Europeans. Besides this force, the Bey can command the services of a cloud of Arabs from the desert, whom however, he takes good care never to admit within the wall, of the town. The greater number of the Chiaoux, who form the Bey's body guard, have wives and children, and lodge in separate houses in the town. Before the war their service was confined to mounting their horses in the spring, and riding out to collect the tribute from the fiefs of the beylick, which is never accompanied without an ample use of the bastinado, and not unfrequently requires the more effectual extractive powers of the musket and the sabre. This mode of collection is equally requisite, whether applied to the hereditary Douars of the Bey or to the conquered tribes. At the same time, the natural subjects of Achmet must enjoy a degree of security rarely found in this country, since their flocks and herds are extremely numerous and in excellent condition, and their lands well cultivated. The people of this city are more brutal than in any other part of Barbary. Before the late hostilities, every European on entering the city was received with the most horrible vociferations, was insulted, spit upon, and pelted with stones. It is well known that, besides the deserters from the French army, Italian renegadoes, and men escaped from justice, have come to offer their services to the Bey, but could never reach his palace without passing through this ordeal."

LUNACY IN FRACE.—No. II.

The large square in which the female patients dwelt precisely resembled in form and extent that of the men, from which it was separated by a covered passage. A wide corridor ran all round, affording a sheltered walk: in the centre was a large grass-plot. The evening being beautiful, many were walking, not with the light and graceful step of most Frenchwomen, some of groups, others alone, with the sad and aimless pace which is never known in the streets and gardens of Paris. The greater portion might be termed incurables, yet the hope of final cure is rarely abandoned by Mon.——, who will scarcely allow any one to be absolutely beyond relief and hope. Many were young, and had been happy; and were evidently taken from kind homes and exciting circles: they looked more like exiles than the men, and seemed to feel so.

The face of the female maniac is more mangled by madness than that of the man, its grace and expression more utterly overthrown. The features of the gentlemen were but little ravaged by the mental disease; they often preserved their good and even agreeable looks; bnt in those of the ladies there was a wreck of comeliness, softness, and of all attraction. Of all human sorrows, not one surely is so wretched as to see the wife and mother visited by insanity: her heart growing cold to her children, her look wild and strange to her husband, and her beauty fading away like the moth,—the prey, mind and body, of this invisible fiend. No wonder that the ancient Hebrews, believed almost all lunatic possession to be the work of the devil: the looks of some of these ladies were demon-like, the play of their lips peculiarly disagreeable, and the laugh thrilling and cheerless. Their empire, like that of the king of Babylon, passes away from them when cast forth from their homes of love, and sway, and anxious cares: how few of these will ever say, "Mine understanding and my reason returned unto me!" From that potentate even to the present time, pride is perhaps the most fertile source of madness in women as in men, though in the former it besieges the brain through fewer avenues.

Yet this master-passion was evinced the moment we entered the corridor,—not against us men, for what did

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these ladies care for our hopes, ambitions, and vanities, which supplied no fuel to their desolated feelings? but our companion was a handsomely-dressed woman, and her good looks and expensive array called forth at once a very envious, jealous, evil feeling. It seemed to them a mockery on their own fallen state and humble appearance, for they were all in a plain garb just at this hour. Several gathered eagerly round the stranger, with flashing eyes, and looks full of all uncharitableness and malice. Had they been permitted, they would have laid violent hands on her, for they could not endure to see her walk thus among them, and would fain have despoiled the dress and ornaments. But for the evident anguish these ladies suffered at the sight, and the envenomed sallies in which it found vent, we could almost have laughed at their agitation.

One of these was a young woman of about three-and-twenty, attended, as was every patient, by a servant, who was ever at her side: she had been good-looking, probably, ere the malady came; tall, and of a good figure; but madness sat upon the features, to which it gave a piteous expression. The circumstances of her family were affluent; of this she retained a vivid consciousness, and was intensely anxious that we should not think her poor. Perhaps the sight of the female visiter brought to mind her own days of pride and gaiety, of the toilet and its enjoyments; for, amidst all the vehemence of envy, she wept bitterly, and said many times, "My father and my family are rich, I also was rich: do not think I am poor." And even when the object of dislike had disappeared, the dominant feeling of wounded pride was still awake; and addressing us for the last time, with clasped hands, a face bathed in tears, and an imploring attitude, "O, do not think me poor: I was rich once. my family are still rich." She chanced, like her companions, to be clad in the plain and simple dress in which they go to the evening bath, and the sense of this was very aggravating to them, for they wore exquisitely conscious of the disparity in their attire to that of the visiter.

They are allowed to dress as their fancy inclines,—expensively, gaudily, or fantastically; a variety of tastes and fashions is often exhibited beneath the corridor, which is their daily promenade. They also frequented the winding alleys and beautiful grounds in which were the green mound and pleasure-house already described: here, but not at the hours when the male patients came, they often walked and sat: some peering wildly over the sweet scene as if in persuit of a lost lover or child, and talking eagerly as they gazed; others musing complacently, it could scarcely be said thoughtfully, for thought was not often a familiar dweller in their aspect. Several hours were generally passed each day in the gardens, if the weather was not intolerable, and they were mostly willing, and often anxious, to take this exercise and recreation; whereas several of the men could with difficulty be persuaded at times to leave their chambers, and parted reluctantly from their occupations.

The love of flowers was a great solace to a number of these ladies, a taste so generally cultivated and cherished by Parisian women, who are passionately fond of purchases and presents from the Marchès des Fleurs; their apartments are rarely without vases filled with choice plants and flowers. These insane ladies had brought this love to the Maison de Santè, and it was liberally administered to; many of their solitary chambers looked gay, and were perfectly fragrant: this was an unfailing and welcome relief to the thoughts: many an hour of the day was occupied in anxious attention to the favourite collection, altering its position, shifting it to the sun or shade.

In the grounds there were beds of flowers, whose sight or fancied guardianship cheered many lonely walk. Of what pleasure is this taste the source in every circumstance of life! even in the chamber of sickness, when the pots of flowers send their fragrance through the room, the thyme and rosemary strewed on the floor, the foliage of the trellised rose on which the sun is falling, are exquisitely welcome to the thoughts and senses, even though death be hovering near.

They seem to be still more dear to the maniac, as if the rich hues and odours had a kind influence on the distempered fancy, and like a loved and familiar voice of former days, soothed its reveries and suspicions by some mysterious sympathy, some appealing sweetness or merey known only to the sufferer. Many of the rooms were adorned with vases filled according to the tastes of the inmate, and variously capricious were these tastes.

One lady, whose malady was of a mild and gentle character, was distinguished above the others in the array of her apartment. The window was open, and she looked forth occasionally on the patients who walked and talked without, and busied herself wholly in the care of her flowers; perhaps she spoke to, and held secret communion with them, for they were her chief companions from day to day; never mingling with the inmates, rarely going forth even in the pleasure grounds, save to examine and sometime rifle the parterre; her collection was her little world of being, of friendship, of interest, and perhaps of hope: they were carefully set forth in the window; the tables presented a rich array, as did the chimney piece. We looked in at the display and the occupation. She was moving amidst them, like one intent on beautiful and precious things, like a mother amidst her infant children: her long and attenuated fingers, white as those of a corpse, looked more white and spectry like as they handled the bright leaves and blossoms; her frame was wasted, and her countenance sad yet seemingly resigned; there was nothing of the wildness and constant restlessness so evident in those around her. She never spoke, save to herself, and then it was in soft tones, or rather whisperings, as if talking to those who could not answer her again. There were no books in the chamber, for she would not read; loving the one taste and occupation she had chosen better than any other.

The quietude of this lady was strangely contrasted by the vehemence of a very young and pretty woman, the youngest of all the patients, who walked beneath the corridor with a ceaseless and rapid step; this was her daily habit; her step never relaxed in its quick, uninterrupted walk, from the time she left her apartment till her return to it, an interval of several hours. She spoke incessantly, her tongue moving as rapidly as her feet; she had resided here about three years; had been brought up in affluence, and well educated, but her parents had suffered a reverse of circumstances; the luxuries and enjoyments of home had passed away with their fortune, and the daughter was unable to bear the bitter reverse. The coldness of the world, the indifference of some intimates and friends, the estrangement of others, above all, the blight of her own ambitious hopes as to a flattering establishment in marriage, upset the mind. There had been, also, as is in many cases evident, a constitutional tendency, as well from bodily and mental sources, to derangement; but this tendency would probably have slept, as it sleeps in numbers, without being

The features of this girl were soft and interesting; she had been much prettier when she entered the establishment but her beauty had been injured, and her features partly distorted by the violent abuse in which she daily indulged; words the most intemperate fell in torrents from her lips, and sometimes they were of a kind which a young and handsome woman, if sane, would have shuddered to utter

A propensity to words and ideas the reverse of modest is by no means rare among the female patients; even from lips that could never before have violated delicacy, of the once gentle and guarded woman, it is strange to hear the language of licentiousness issuing with a zest and fluency as if they were not new sounds and thoughts, but that the fountains of former reveries, long suppressed, were broken up. The case of this girl was one of the most hopeless as well as desperate nature, though the tongue was her only instrument of mischief. The sudden and irrecoverable overthrow of her station and prospects in society disposed her spirit to evil, and that continually; it had no resting place, but seemed to find, though new to vice and in its life's morn, a savage pleasure in venting its bitterness on others, had heaping all ills and calumnies on their heads.

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The two golden rules of Mon. E—— to promote the cure of the patients, are open air and bathing: in all weathers, cold, rain, or wind, he prevails on them to take gentle exercise every day, convinced that a confinement within doors, even in bad weather, is more injurious to the spirits and fancy, than to breathe the free air of heaven. The wide colonnades were built, that they may come forth at all hours and seasons; and from their manner, during this sheltered promenade, and in the tasteful grounds beyond, they are in general heedless of the inconveniences of the elements of the sultry heat or driving blast. The suite of bathing-rooms is extensive, and admirably arranged; including vapour, shower, and medicated baths: tepid are greatly preferred to cold baths: they occupy a separate building, which is connected with the residence of the ladies by a long covered passage. A daily use of these baths is considered to be indispensable even in the mildest cases: if the malady be deep seated, several times a day are prescribed; and long experience induces the director to place much reliance on its efficacious results. He observed, that in our English asylums, the bath was by no means sufficiently in use. The life of a maniac at Ivery is not wholly a vain shadow; the poor inmates, in the care of their shattered minds, are mostly very busy in their avocations, and are led to eschew idleness by every possible inducement. What with walking, music, flowers, embroidery, very many hours every day are occupied: in many a monastic establishment life has passed even more uselessly, perhaps, than here. A very wild looking lady, in whose eyes there was the expression of one possessed by a restless, if not an evil spirit, observing us pause before the window of her apartment, brought several pieces of her work, and laid them in the window with a look of pride: they were her daily amusement, and were the only thing that ever induced her to pause in her movements, or sit still for a few moments. Her madness consisted in putting the pieces of her work into the drawers, and taking them out again; in taking the bed to pieces, and putting it up again; which operations were repeated almost every hour. Ever restless and in movement, by day and night, she had scarcely leisure to close her eyes in sleep; and was supposed to pass a whole week occasionally without any slumber. The patients recognised the director of the establishment as he passed by them; some bowed, others smiled, or exchanged a few words of salutation. It is said that deranged persons often have an aversion to their keeper; but kindness of manner and look, a seeming interest in their caprices and whims, and unvarying mildness of treatment, have soothed the fears and dislikes of these unfortunates. Paris is to the ladies an object of as vehement and fevered desire as to the gentlemen; it haunts them like a beautiful phantom: they love to talk of it, even to themselves, and to tell that they shall very soon return there; to-morrow, or in a few days they shall be again in its parties, theatres, balls, or any other excitement that may be the favourite one of the dreamer: even to walk in its streets, and gaze on its multitudes, would, from the words they drop, be supreme delight to many of them. Even in madness, as in sanity, Paris seems to exercise its ascendency over the French mind.

On leaving this interesting place, the nephew of our host engaged to attend us the next day through the Salpètrière. The day was fortunately fine; for this extensive institution covers a vast extent of ground. As a public and national establishment, it is the finest of the kind in Europe. Such neatness, cleanliness, and excellent order, the stranger is hardly prepared to find in a French asylum for lunatics, as he so often misses them in the dwellings of the sane. The whole building may be said to form an immense oblong square, and is divided into three large squares leading into each other: it is 1680 feet long, and 1164 broad; begun by Cardinal Mazarin, and increased by Louis the Fourteenth. The original building is said to have been a saltpetre manufactory; which the taste of Louis dignified and enlarged magnificently for an asylum for the beggars and indigent who then infested Paris. Additions have been made during succeeding reigns. The lunatics amount to 1500; the remainder, 4000, are indigent people, kept here in comfort, cleanliness, and plenty; they are not forced to work, or occupy themselves with any task: they have spacious gardens to walk in. Rarely are the indigent so blest, in home, in absence of all care, in the palace-like roof over their heads, in the sure prospect of a calm decline of life. A fine old church, peculinary for their use, forms a portion of the building.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

MISCELLANEA.

WINDSOR, September 12.—The two Queens took a drive in the park yesterday afternoon in an open carriage and four, and King Leopold accompanied their Majesties on horseback. To-day, her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and the Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by their suites, rode out in the park, the ladies in open carriages, and the gentlemen on horseback.—

The Hon. Mrs. George Keppel, lady of the Hon, Major Keppel, has succeeded to the vast fortune of 100,000l. by the demise of her father, Sir Coutts Trotter, whose personal property has been estimated at 300,000l.

BRIGHTON SEPT. 20.—Her Majesty's tradesmen have received instructions to complete the improvements now in progress at the palace by the 4th of next month, from which we are led to infer that the Queen intends to honour this place with a visit early in the ensuing month. In the time of George IV., some baths into which the sea water was conveyed, were constructed at the palace by order of his Majesty. These baths have not been used since his Majesty's death, but we understand that her Majesty has expressed her intention of making use of them, and orders have been given to have them in readiness by the arrival of the Queen. The town is very full of company, and many of our visitors have been induced to prolong their stay for the purpose of witnessing the rejoicings that are to take place on the arrival of the Queen. Mr. Charles Kean has just closed a week's engagement at the theatre, and, on Monday, he played *Richard the Third* for his benefit, on which occasion the house was filled in every part. It is the general opinion here that Mr. Kean will make a hit in London. Since Mr. Kean has performed in the provincial towns, the papers generally have eulogized his acting, and at Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, and other important towns, he is an established favourite. Mr. Farren commensed a short engagement last night and enacted the part of *Sir Peter Teazle* in the *School for Scandal* to a full and fashionable audience. The *stars* which are to succeed Mr. Farren are Madame Vestris and Mr. Macready.—Sunday Times, Sept. 24.

Lord Stair, though little beyond the prime of life, is in a very infirm state at his hotel in Paris, and there is at present little prospect of his resuming his epicurean dinners which for many years his lordship has been in the custom of giving to the *bon vivants* of the French metropolis. —*Ibid.*

"The mania of suicide," says the *Charte*, "appears to have seized the porters and dealers of the Halle. Within the last week, no fewer than six women and one man have destroyed themselves. According to the inquests taken, it appears that jealousy has been the sole cause of all these catastrophes!"—*Ibid.*

The following British officers are reported as either killed or what is synonimous thereto, taken prisoners by the Carlists:—Colonel F. R. Clarke, Captain Delamere, Captain Courteney, Major Shields, Capt. Shields, Capt. Forbes, Lieutenant Haslam, Lieutenant Larkum, Lieutenant O'Brien. Lieutenant Simms, Captain Dalrymple Lieutenant Townsend. It was reported that General O'Donnell was making head again, having retaken Urnieta and that great hopes were entertained of his being able to recover Andoain.—*Ibid.*

The *Phare de Bayonne* states the following anecdote respecting the present governor of Madrid:—"General Quiroga, governor of Madrid, having learned that his name was on the list of individuals destined to be massacred, immediately sent away a detachment of troops of the line which mounted guard at his hotel, into which every individual who chose to enter was allowed free ingress and egress both by day and by night."—*Ibid.*

The *Toulonnais*, of the 17th inst., states that the expeditionary corps now on its March against Constantine, consists of 13,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,100 cannoniers, with 60 pieces of artillery. About 2,000 men more were to have been left in the camp together with 1,000 convalescent soldiers. The advanced guards are mostly composed of auxiliary Arabs, in the pay of France. —*Ibid.*

BRITISH LEGION.—We understand that three Spanish gentlemen have been appointed by the Spanish Embassy as a commission in London to investigate the claims of the British Legion against the government, of which Don Jose Maria Barrero is president. From the multiplicity of transactions relating to the Legion with which Colonel Wetherall has been connected during the last two years and a half, it is almost impossible for him all at once to relinquish the affairs of his office, either in justice to the government or to those parties who have contributed towards the equipment of the service, and chiefly on the faith of his seeing their demands fairly adjusted. The difficulties will now be increased in consequence of the new commission being composed of civilians and the duties of his office being purely military.—*Courier.*

THE CHOLERA.—Amongst the deaths at Rome from cholera, are the Princess of Savoy Carignan, and the Duchess of Chigi. The epidemic has shown itself at Pisa. The cholera has broken out at Avignon, but only a few cases have hitherto occurred. At Pourrieres, twenty-five deaths from cholera took place in one day. The cholera has broken out at Prague suddenly.—*Falmouth Gazette.*

SLAVE TRADE.—A letter has been addressed to Lord Palmerston by W. G. Ouseley, Esq., of Rio de Janeiro, stating that more vessels are at present fitted out at that port for carrying on the slave trade (almost always under the Portuguese flag) than have for some time past been employed in that illegal traffic. A company has been established, to which a number of respectable persons belong, and it is stated that they are about to use steam boats for the importation of the Africans, the better to escape the vigilance of her Majesty's cruisers. Insurances can be and are daily effected at Havre by the slave dealers and those connected with them, at as low a rate as 11 per cent. which proves the great profit and comparatively small risk of this abominable kind of business; the principal but not the only followers are the Portuguese. The French are also participators in it. It is further stated that the slave dealers look upon the efforts of Great Britain, effectually to interfere with the government of Portugal for destroying their trade, as hopeless.—*Ibid.*

The ship Lady M'Naghten, which brings female emigrants from Cork, has the typhus fever on board of a virulent kind. 56 of the poor girls had died and been thrown overboard, and above 90 were sick when she arrived in port. Tents are fixing at Spring Cove, on the north shore, and the passengers not yet attacked will be taken on shore to-day.—*Van Dieman's Land Newspaper*, April 8.—*Ibid.*

Prince Charles of Lichtenstein, after having terminated his mission in England, to congratulate her Majesty Queen Victoria on her accession, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, is to proceed on a similar mission to Paris, to congratulate the Duke of Orleans on his marriage. Prince Charles is said to have set apart from his private means a sum of 5,000 ducats for the expenses of the missions, in addition to the funds allowed him by the Austrian government.—*Ibid.*

Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Great Chamberlain, who married one of Scotland's richest heiresses, is expected to Drummond Castle, to make the usual arrangements for the Queen opening the session of the new parliament.

The marriage of the Princess Marie (Louis Philippe's second daughter) with the Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg is definitively agreed upon. The bride is to have an allowance of 600,000l. (24,000l.) settled upon her by her father. 16.—*Ibid.*

The subscription for the "National Memorial," to be erected in the metropolis to commemorate the military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, is going on most prosperously. The contributions amount to upwards of 8,000l.—*Ibid.*

ANGLING EXTRAORDINARY.—John Scott, cabinet-maker, and one of the Kendal Angling Association, has killed with the rod, during leisure hours betwixt February 4th and August 30th, not less than 2cwt. 1qr. 7lb. of trout.—*Westmoreland Gazette.*—*Ibid.*

The Duke of Richmond's second son, Lord Fitzroy Lennox, having attained the age to qualify himself for a commission, has entered the army as Ensign in the 43d Light Infantry.

A number of remarkable antiquities have recently been discovered in Saxe Weimar, and the Grand Ducal government has published an ordonnance for the preservation of these different objects. In making excavations for a new road in the environs of the village of Dienstædt, near Stadtilm, and ancient tomb was found, in which were inclosed several sacred vases, urns, arms, amber, ornaments, pearls, silver necklaces, and bracelets, pins, and other objects in ivory, &c. The delicate workmanship of these articles precluding the supposition of their being of German origin, and nothing indicating their Roman origin, the tomb in which they have been found is supposed to be that of an ancient Hun or Vandal chieftain. A similar, but much more extensive and valuable discovery has recently been made at Saalborn, near Berka, on the Inn, consisting of about 500 coins, medals, and bracelets, the antiquity of of which dates from the 13th century.—*Morning Chronicle, Sept.* 30.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, M. P. has arrived in Park-place, from Rovar-house, Rosshire, where the noble lord has been passing the shooting season. His lordship will leave town in a few days for Paris, to join his lady, who has arrived in that capital.—*Ibid.*

THE PACKETS.—The new arrangement of government with the Peninsular Steam Company, for the conveyance of the Lisbon and Mediterranean mails, will reduce the number of vessels employed as packets by eight, viz. five Lisbon packets, and three large steamers which have hitherto taken the Mediterranean mails. The trade of Falmouth, it is expected, will suffer materially in consequence but, as there will be a considerable saving of public money effected, as well as a frequent intercourse with distant countries, it would be selfish on our part to quarrel with the arrangement. It is now generally supposed that at no distant day the mails of the West Indies will be conveyed by steamers, but whether from Falmouth or the west of Ireland is a subject of conjecture.—*Plymouth Chroniele.*

The *Court Circular*, under the head of Saturday, announces, with becoming solemnity, the important fact that her Majesty, having driven across the Park by the Dairy, *returned by the same road*, and the writer expresses something like indignation at this "unexpected change of the usual entrance."—*Atlas, Sept.* 26

On Monday, his Majesty Leopold, King of the Belgians, inspected the Royal Horse Guards in the Park below the North-terrace, the Queens of England and Belgium looking on the scene from the windows of the grand ball room. The regiment went through a variety of new and scientific evolutions with remarkable precision, and the royal general expressed his gratification accordingly. "In the afternoon," says the *Court Circular*, in its grave, historic manner "the Queen, with her royal visitors, rode out in the Park, and were overtaken by a shower of rain."—*Ibid.*

The improvements at the Duke of Sutherland's seat, at Trentham will not be completed for three years. Clarkson, Stanfield, R. A., has been for some time at Trentham painting landscape pieces to adorn the new picture gallery, and Mr. Barry superintends the improvements.—*Ibid.*

The remains of the lamented Admiral Fielding were interred in the family vault at Lacock Abbey, Wilts, on Friday Amongst the mourners was Mr. Thomas Moore, the poet, one of the earliest and most attached friends of the deceased.—*Ibid.*

LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.—A half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this railway was first held in London on Wednesday, John Easthope, Esq., M. P. in the chair. The report was extremely satisfactory. On the 1st of May the 23 miles nearer London will be ready for opening, and, in the spring of 1838, 23 miles more will be opened. The estimated cost of the whole line is £1,700,000, and the returns is calculated at 15 per cent.

LATE MARRIAGE ACT.—A man cannot lawfully marry his wife's sister, whether the first wife had children by him or not. The late act declares all such marriages void for the future; past marriages are legitimated.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—As two Protestants, named Allen and M'Kenzie, were proceeding by a mountain road to Sligo to vote, they were seized upon by a large mob, who were evidently on the watch for them and others of their description. After beating the two men in a most inhuman manner, breaking one of their arms and inflicting other desperate injuries upon them, they dragged them to a lonely part of the mountain, where they tied them in such a way as that they could not move hand or foot, and having blindfolded them, left them in that terrible situation far from the haunts of men, or the reach of assistance. There the unfortunate men remained six days, exposed to cold and hunger, and suffering under the savage treatment they had received at the hands of their assailants. At the expiration of that period they were, discovered by their friends, but melancholy to relate, one of them died in a short time after they were found, from the combined effects of the beating, cold and hunger while the other was at the verge of dissolution, and has since died from the same causes. We understand that M'Kenzie, the sufferer who survived the longest, disclosed the name of four of the persons who were aiding and assisting in the perpetration of the foul crime, for whose apprehension warrants have been issued.—*Mayo Constitution.*

REFORM IN PHYSIC.—It used to be the custom for the doctors to give the nastiest flavoured medicines they could compound, as if it was impossible to cure without such abominable nauseating mixtures. The modern school, at length, has got into a pleasanter path, and we shall soon vote quotation obsolete which bids us "Throw physic to the dogs;" For instance in the new Pharmacopœia, which has recently been published by the Royal College of Physicians, there is an excellent formulary for making egg flip, which will, doubtless, be very agreeable to *well* folks as well as *sick* during the winter. Take the following ingredients—mix secundem artem, taste the delicious compound, and depend on it there will be no wry faces, nor any wish to throw it any where except down your own throat: brandy, 4 ounces; cinnamon water, 4 oz.; yolks of eggs, 2 oz.; finest sugar, ½ oz.; oil of cinnamon two drops.

Her Majesty has shown her anxiety for the moral and religious instruction of the infant poor of her dominions by becoming the patroness of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society. This society is of recent origin, and has for its objects the improvement of the infant school system, by the education of teachers, and the establishment of a good model school; for this purpose the committee have taken extensive premises in Grey's-inn road, which are now fitting up.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Mr. Tidd Pratt, the professional man of the Savings Banks, states that the deposits in those banks in England and Wales amount to no less than eighteen millions of pounds a-year; and he adds, that by the constant purchase of stock the lowest order will soon be the greatest fundholders of England.

TEA GROWN IN FRANCE.—Many efforts are being made to cultivate the tea shrub in France it languished in great heat, but has flourished in a lower temperature, and now grows in a strong and healthy manner in the open air at Marseilles, and it is proposed to naturalize it throughout the region where the orange trees prosper.

BIRMINGHAM PROOF HOUSE.—The number of guns and pistols proved at this establishment during the past year (viz, from March 1836, to March 1837) amounted to *three hundred thousand*. The charge upon proofs has lately been reduced from 1*s.* to 3*d* per barrel.

RESOURCES OF INDIA.—During the first two years of the present charter it appears that the remittances to England from the revenues of India have amounted to the amazing sum of six millions sterling: and the remittances which will probably be required for the two succeeding years have been officially stated at six millions more.

NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP.—Our colonial *planters and proprietors* have gained by the Abolition Act *twenty millions sterling*: their *apprenticed labourers* have gained by it *five hundred and sixty-three thousand lashes within less than two years!* Of the Jamaica apprentices, 1 in 25 has undergone the punishment of flogging; and, of 260,000 labourers, 35,530 males, and 22,880 females have been submitted to punishment, being more than one-fifth of the whole! Such is the working of the apprenticeship system! How the poor negroes must bless Lord Stanley for inventing this middle passage to freedom!—*Patriot.*

It is the intention of government to move, as soon as Parliament meets, for the re-appointment of the Committee on the subject of Negro Apprenticeship.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—At the Middlesex Sessions last week, the following sponsorial appellations were given by witnesses:—One said that his name was Ulysses Tomkins, and that his son was named Telemachus Horatio Tomkins. A surgeon stated that he was Caractacus—something; and a third, a wretched-looking diminutive man, gave the astounding name of Lucius Junius Brutus—Brown.

The design for the new great seal, which had been approved of by her Majesty in council, has on the obverse an equestrian statue of the Queen attended by a page, and has the following inscription round the border:—"Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor." On the reverse, the Queen is seated on the throne in her royal robes, and wearing the crown; in her right hand is the sceptre, and in her left the orb. Her Majesty is supported by two female figures, Religion on one side and Justice on the other. Above is a gothic canopy, and at the bottom is a shield of the royal arms surmounted by the imperial crown. An embossed border of oak leaves and roses encircles the whole. The design is by Mr. B. Wyon, chief engraver of her Majesty's seals.

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